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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ECUADOR LIES ACROSS EQUATOR, YET KEEPS COOL

One of Youngest American Nations Attains Democracy and Prosperity

TURBULENT HISTORY ENDS IN GOOD ORDER

Improvements at Guayaquil Port Enable Big Vessels to Unload at Water Front

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays, since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the tenth article of the series.

BY WALLACE THOMPSON
Editor-in-Chief, *Ingenuería International*

Ecuador is almost the youngest of the nations of the Americas. Its separation from the confederation of Greater Colombia came on Aug. 14, 1830, so that only Panama and Cuba have a more recent birthday. Yet Quito, the Ecuadorean capital, was the capital of an important Indian kingdom before the Spaniards came to South America. Indeed, Ecuador's ancient history promises to reveal a cultural plane second only to that of the Incas of Peru, and excavations have turned up notable treasures indications of the wealth that existed pre-Colombian days.

The name Ecuador is definitive, for the equator passes directly through Quito and Ecuador's "island possessions," the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific, which 600 miles off shore are also exactly on the equator. The Galapagos Islands are cooled somewhat by the Humboldt current from the Antarctic, and Quito is cooled by its altitude of 9500 feet above the sea. For the ancient capital, like the capital of the Incas in Peru, Cuzco lies in the great inter-Andean plain between the snowcapped summits of the eastern and western cordilleras of the Andes. Above it rise snowcapped mountains, the dominating summit being that of the active volcano Cotopaxi, nearly 20,000 feet in height above the sea.

The area of Ecuador, like its population, is merely estimated, for the boundaries of Ecuador are still in dispute, and the solution of the boundary with Peru, in particular, is now engaging the attention of both countries. Ecuador exercises sovereign control over 116,000 square miles, but Peru claims almost a third of this, in addition to over 100,000 square miles in the valley of the Amazon. The population of Ecuador is generally put at about 2,000,000. The Amazon region is but sparsely populated by Indian tribes, most of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

French President Receives American Envoy at Palace

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Extreme cordiality marked the exchange of expressions when Walter Evan Edge presented his credentials to President Doumergue, thereby becoming the thirty-eighth American envoy to France. The Ambassador said afterward that he had been impressed by the warmth of the reception.

Ever since Mr. Edge landed in this country he has met evidences of friendship which testify to the desire of the French people to show their regard for the United States. He, therefore, commences his diplomatic duties under auspicious circumstances. Both Mr. Edge and President Doumergue recalled in their speeches the accomplishments of the former's predecessor, Myron T. Herrick, in cementing the ties of the two countries, and declared their wish to see his work continued.

Through Mr. Edge, President Hoover sent a message assuring that the future would bring "furtherance of the many ideals which France and the United States have in common."

President Doumergue said: "Franco-American collaboration will continue to affirm itself for the realization of the ideal of peace common to the two countries. The Pact of Paris indicated the line on which policy should be developed, responding fully to the aspirations of the entire world."

The Ambassador was also struck by the dignity and color of the ceremony. A procession formed at the Embassy by Mr. Edge had received André de Fouquière, chief of protocol, whose duty it was to escort the Ambassador to the presidential palace. Several automobiles were needed to carry the Embassy staff, and in the palace court yard a bugle of the twenty-fourth-regiment formed a hollow square to render salutes. President Doumergue had with him the Minister, Aristide Briand, and his household staff. Mr. Fouquière presented the Ambassador, who handed his credentials to the President, and addresses were delivered, followed by informal conversations.

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Ancient Greeks Used Steam-Heated Flats

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stockholm

A GREEK temple of the sixth century, B. C., with 50 life-size statues, has been unearthed on the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, by the Swedish professor, Einar Gjerstad, and his asso-

cates. In the remains of the recently excavated palace of Vouni of the same island, dating from the fifth century, B. C., professor Gjerstad found a room to which water was led in three conduits and there boiled in order to heat the bedrooms on the second floor with steam. The results of his researches show that Cyprus was colonized by the Mycenaean Greeks about 1200 B. C.

Lawyer Denies Hoover Talked Sugar With Him

Says Legal Work for Present Unimportant, and Not About Tariff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Denial that President Hoover had at any time conferred or advised with him regarding sugar tariff matters was made before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee by Edwin P. Shattuck, New York attorney, the chief legislative representative of Cuban sugar interests on the tariff bill.

Mr. Shattuck testified that he had on a number of occasions discussed the sugar tariff question with Walter Newton, one of President Hoover's secretaries, but never was the subject broached between him and the President directly.

This was Mr. Shattuck's answer to the scores of letters read into the record by the committee over a period of days, which it obtained from the files of Herbert C. Lakin, president of the Cuba Company and leader in the organization of the Cuban sugar lobby, in which Mr. Lakin writing to sugar company executives and Cuban governmental officials, emphasized repeatedly that Mr. Shattuck was a close personal friend and legal adviser of the President.

Statements Unauthorized

Statements that he had influence with the President, declared Mr. Shattuck, were made by Mr. Lakin wholly without his knowledge and consent. He had no inkling that they were being made until the committee disclosed the fact in making the correspondence public.

The committee endeavoring to ascertain the extent of Mr. Shattuck's legal work for the President learned that all he has done for him in recent years was to draw up two small leases, one for his Washington house and another on a suite of rooms rented for campaign purposes. Mr. Shattuck maintained that for him to discuss the matter in public before the committee was "embarrassing."

"Well, it's embarrassing for the President too, isn't it?" demanded Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana. The witness agreed.

Mr. Shattuck insisted to the committee that he considered his connection with the Cuban sugar interests a "legal assignment, a very important one."

"Do you draw any distinction between work of a lobbyist and work

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

ALL ABOARD SUNKEN BERMUDA LINER LAND

NEW YORK (AP)—Rescued when their ship was rammed and sunk at the fog-hidden entrance of New York Bay, 250 passengers of the Furness-Bermuda steamship Fort Victoria were safe ashore Dec. 19.

The Fort Victoria was rammed amidships by the Clyde liner Algonquin as the Bermuda-bound ship stopped off Ambrose Lightship to drop her pilot. The Algonquin was outward-bound for Miami and Galveston with 189 passengers.

New Yorkers, the last vessel to respond to the S. O. S. calls of the two ships, picked up the lifeboats of the Fort Victoria with her passengers and most of her crew of 162.

Capt. A. R. Francis and 12 of his crew remained aboard the Fort Victoria until she sank at 7:30 p. m. They were rescued by one of the tugs which were trying to keep her afloat.

Capt. J. W. MacKenzie of the Algonquin stood by, joining his S. O. S. calls with those of the Fort Victoria.

Arrangements were made to refund the passage money or provide other transportation south for the 189 passengers aboard the Algonquin.

JUGOSLAVIANS OBSERVE THEIR KING'S BIRTHDAY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The celebration of King Alexander's birthday on Dec. 18 was never so imposing or cordial since the founding of Jugoslavia. It is interesting to note that the initiative in its observance was taken by Zagreb.

Deputations from all parts of Croatia and Dalmatia, which came to Belgrade to pay homage to the King and show their devotion to the Jugoslav idea, were very cordially welcomed by the population of the capital and were also received by His Majesty. Newspapers of both cities published long articles referring to the unity existing between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

THE DEBTS FUNDED BY THE COMMISSION

Country

Original

Funded

Interest

debt

Belgium

\$377,621,470.06

\$49,700,000.04

\$4,000,000.00

Czechoslovakia

91,879,671.03

\$10,328,97

\$1,150,000.00

Estonia

12,068,222.15

\$1,762,777.85

\$13,800,000

Finland

8,120,267.17

\$1,184,400.83

\$9,000,000

France

3,310,516,043.72

\$63,430,356.85

4,000,000.00

Great Britain

4,074,818,358.44

\$25,181,611.56

4,600,000.00

Hungary

1,685,355.61

\$23,161.37

1,928,000

Iceland

1,614,287.96

\$2,010,000

Latvia

5,132,287.14

\$642,712.86

\$5,775,000

Lithuania

4,981,628.03

\$1,048,371.97

\$6,030,000

Poland

13,128,972.39

\$1,885,027.61

\$17,550,000

Rumania

26,128,894.04

\$1,182,115.61

\$2,850,000

Jugoslavia

51,857,886.39

\$1,152,144.00

\$2,850,000

Totals

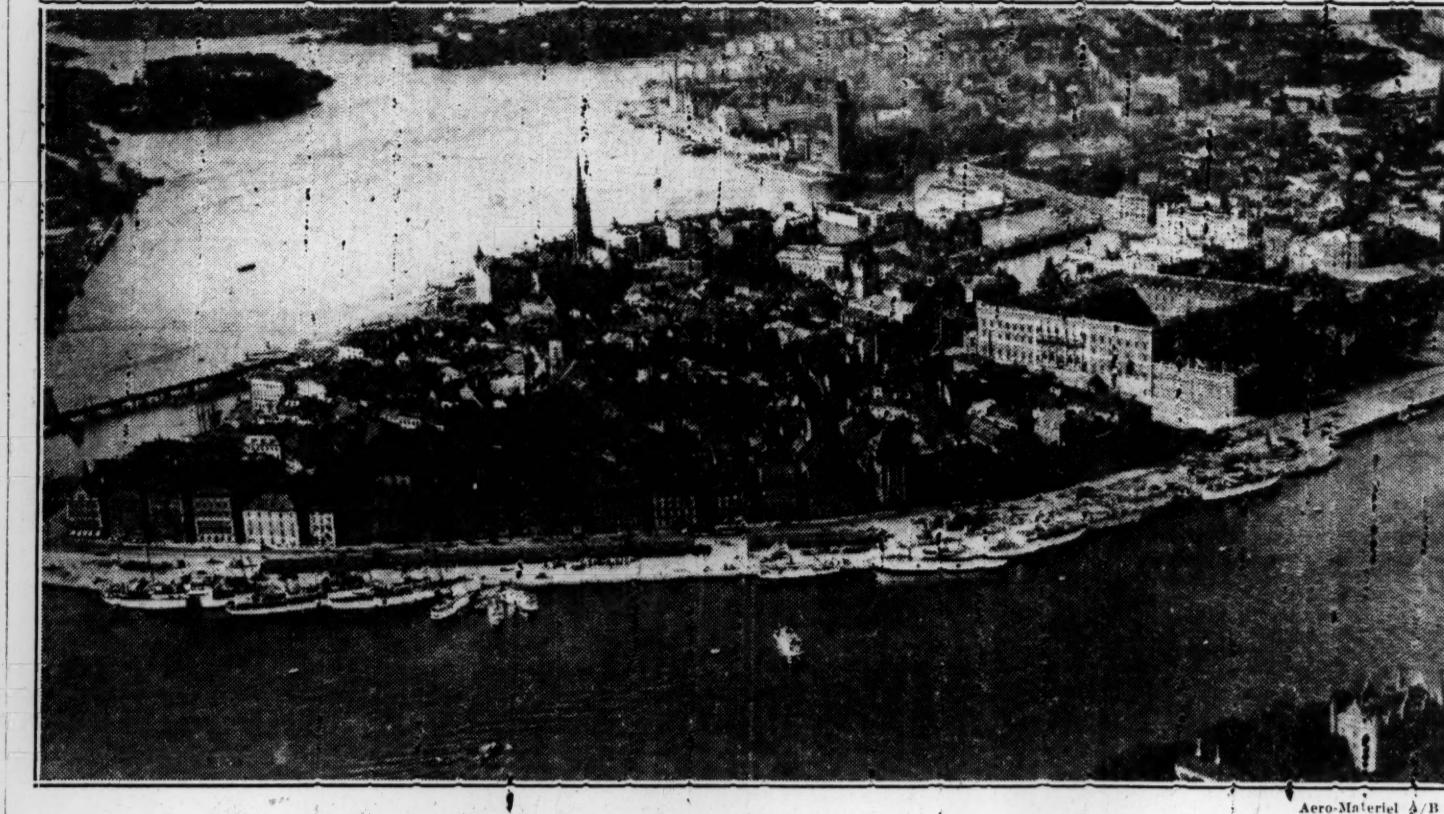
\$8,811,094,094.03

\$1,711,529,905.97

\$1,152,144.00

\$2,850,000

Explorers of the Air Gaze on Nordic Stronghold



Aero-Material A/B

GAS \$2.00 PER GAL. OIL \$1.20 PER QT. IN THE ARCTIC

Canadian Aviation Company Charges \$410 for 2000-mile Journey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Should one desire to purchase gasoline at Aklavit in the arctic circle, the cost would be \$2 a gallon, while for motor or airplane could be purchased at the rate of \$1.20 a quart.

This is one of the problems which makes for the high cost to the aviation companies who operate the arctic air lines from their bases at Edmonton and McMurray. At every trading post and fort along the route to the arctic, the Commercial Airways company has established aches for oil, gasoline and other supplies necessary for their airplanes. It also is an accepted rule that should necessity arise, the aviators would have access to the cabins owned by other companies.

The latest schedule of transportation charges for passenger traveling by air from McMurray, at the end of the railroad, to Aklavit (\$410.20) is as follows:

Distillers Start Operations on Big Scale—Arrests for Selling and Drunkenness Show Sharp Rise

Temporary Local Ordinances Advocated

United States Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, and the United States Ambassador, William R. Castle Jr., and Rear-Admiral Harry P. Jones (Retired). At the conclusion of the meeting it was stated that the respective viewpoints had been put frankly and that the friendliest feelings characterized the conversations.

No Opinions Expressed

A significant feature of the four-day visit has been the complete absence so far of expressions of approval or disapproval from American officials regarding the Japanese position. At the same time further discussion with members of the Japanese party brought a more definite indication of their position. They believe that their views have been generally misunderstood. The 70 per cent ratio in auxiliary war-craft which they are now asking for, they affirm, is already in effect, but the American building program will destroy the present ratio and leave Japan relatively weaker. Lumping together all America's cruisers, destroyers and submarines, built or building, the total tonnage is about 677,000 tons. The Japanese figure is about 413,000 tons. This would leave the Japanese strength about 50,000 tons below the 70 per cent ratio.

The condition is even more apparent, the Japanese declare, when it is considered that a vast amount of America's tonnage, 220,000 tons in cruisers alone, is either in course of construction or only authorized. Taking figures only of auxiliary tonnage now actually afloat, the 70 per cent ratio already exists, the Japanese assert. The United States has roughly 447,000 tons of auxiliary craft already built, compared with 332,000 tons of the Japanese. The 70 per cent ratio would give Japan about 12,000 tons, where as she actually has some 20,000 tons more than this.

Whether this argument will be accepted by the Americans and the British is another matter. But at least, there would seem to be some justice to the Japanese contention that the proposal of a 70 per cent ratio is not a novel one for auxiliary craft.

The Japanese delegation received a deputation from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Rosalie Jones Dill, wife of C. C. Dill, Senator from Washington, explained that the league was the largest peace organization in the world, with sections in 26 countries, expressed the very deep interest women organized for peace had in the outcome of the London conference. She spoke of the friendly relations which existed between Japan and the United States, and the hope that this would be even more greatly strengthened by a real reduction in armaments.

Miss Dorothy Deltz, executive secretary of the Women's International League, then presented to the delegates copies of the resolution which the league had sent to every member of the American delegation. She told the Japanese representa-

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11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

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WILBUR LAST 3 DAYS
Popular \$2 Mat. Saturday
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END

By R. C. SHERIFF

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GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH
by ROMAIN ROLLAND

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street
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Evenings 8:30, 10:30 P. M. \$1.00
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED 3 WEEKS

William in his farewell to
the stage as
"Sherlock
Holmes"
Final Performance Sat. Eve. Jan. 4
Dr. A. L. BELANGER & GEO. C. TYLER

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Journey's End
by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON West 46th St. Ergs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Most Absorbing Best Acted Play of the Season

SEE GEO. M. COHAN IN
GAMBLING

BERKELEY SQUARE
with
LESLIE HOWARD
and
MARGALO GILLMORE

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St. E. of Broadway
Evenings 8:30
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. \$2.00

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SAM H. HARRELL presents

June Moon
By RING LARDNER and
GEORGE KAUFMAN

BROADHURST 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Noel Coward's Operetta

BITTER SWEET
Florence Eastgate & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of Charles Cochran's production

ELSTREE THEATRE
64 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Evenings \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. No Tax.
Entire Matinee \$4.00.

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Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON in
FLAVIN NATIONAL

41 St. W. of 7th Av.
Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ives that she wanted them to see what the United States section of the League was asking of the American delegation, and hoped that the conference would result in a drastic reduction in armaments.

King George Consents
to Open Proceedings
of London Conference

LONDON (AP)—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, announced in the House of Commons Dec. 19 that King George has consented to preside over the opening meeting of the Five-Power Naval Conference on Jan. 21, and to deliver the opening address.

W. T. Kelly, Labor member for Rochdale, in Parliament, asked the Government what the saving would be if it was decided in each of the next three years not to replace any battleships now in commission, and what would be the additional saving by a distinguished Italian naval officer who holds that the U-boat's value has been weakened by deep sea bombs appliances and that there is greater danger for Italy in the use of submarines by an enemy than by itself owing to the lack of protected Italian submarine bases on the Adriatic coast. Yugoslavia, as is well known, recently increased its fleet of destroyers.

C. G. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, replied: The battleship replacement program laid down in the Washington naval agreement provided for two new battleships to be commenced at the British Empire in 1931; two more in 1932, and assuming these were of the maximum permissible displacement, the estimated cost would be nothing in 1930, \$5,150,000 in 1931, and \$30,250,000 in 1932.

As for the second part of the question, the annual cost of maintenance of eight of the present 16 battleships was roughly \$14,500,000, of which \$7,500,000 was for pay, allowances, insurance and victualling in connection with the personnel and crews of the ships. He was unable to say, however, what would be the actual effect of the naval estimates of the policy indicated by the questioner.

Fascist Press Insists
on Right of Parity With
France in Light Craft

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Although no official announcement regarding Italy's changed attitude toward submarines has yet been made, The Christian Science Monitor representative has excellent reasons for believing that Italy's decision to associate itself with the British and American Governments in advocating the abolition of submarines corresponds with the actual position and intentions of Italy.

Italy's official position regarding naval armaments as expounded in the Fascist press is that it still reserves full liberty of action regarding all war vessels not limited to the Washington conference and consequently has the right of parity with France in cruisers and light craft.

Since the reception of the British note of invitation to the naval disarmament conference in which it was stated that the United States and Great Britain adhered to the desirability of securing the total abolition of submarines, Italy has been reconsidering the whole question of submarines in order to determine its attitude if the problem of the abolition or reduction of submarines is raised at the conference. After careful consideration of the problem in all its aspects decided in favor of the abolition of submarines.

The Italian decision in favor of the abolition of submarines was partly dictated by the conviction that the possession of submarines involves the construction of surface vessels by possibly interested powers, and consequently the all-round abolition of submarines would automatically tend to the general reduction of naval armaments. It is understood of course that Italy's preparedness to actually abolish submarines must depend on a similar

attitude of all the other powers, including nonparticipants in the London conference.

British Press Comments
on Italy's Submarine Policy

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With regard to the reported invention of the Italian Government to associate itself with the American and British Governments in advocating the abolition of the submarine, the Manchester Guardian's Rome correspondent refers to an article in the Giornale d'italia by a distinguished Italian naval officer who holds that the U-boat's value has been weakened by deep sea bombs appliances and that there is greater danger for Italy in the use of submarines by an enemy than by itself owing to the lack of protected Italian submarine bases on the Adriatic coast. Yugoslavia, as is well known, recently increased its fleet of destroyers.

The Morning Post's correspondent in Rome as early as mid-November told of Italy's decision to consider the abolition at the Italo-French naval conversations, and the report that it was making a gesture to gain political prestige out of a potential French refusal, was denounced by

The Times telegraphic advices from Rome have been equally corroborative of the correctness of The Christian Science Monitor correspondent's dispatch stating without qualification that Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister and delegate to the naval conference, will announce Italy's decision to support the American and British basis at the outset of the big parley.

Denial of the report that Italy contemplates abolition seems to be based upon the recently announced increase in the Italian naval budget, most of which goes to shipbuilding and includes a large proportion of submarines.

Biand Puts French Naval
Views Before the Chamber

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, appeared with the Foreign Affairs and naval committees of the Chamber of Deputies, and indicated the policy to be followed at the London naval conference. It was emphasized that this was the last in the disarmament chain, and that it followed as a result of the Preliminary Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and that the London decisions would not enter into effect until they had been approved at

It was impossible for Briand to separate naval from land and air disarmament from guarantees of security. In this latter connection he stated that a preliminary accord between the Mediterranean naval powers, meaning France and Italy, would materially assist the discussions in London. He also insisted on the French view that there could be only a limitation of global tonnage, leaving each country free to determine how this should be used. But France would ask that each power be called on to declare in future any ship which by transformation had passed from one category to another. Opposition to the suppression of submarines was reaffirmed.

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Lord Beatty's Criticism

LONDON (AP)—Lord Beatty, who commanded the battle cruiser squadron at the battle of Jutland and later was commander-in-chief of the grand fleet, told the House of Lords that Great Britain was approaching the coming naval conference with figures representing a dangerous minimum and an extremely low limit of cruiser tonnage. No nation had naval commitments and obligations so great and complicated as those of the British Empire, he said.

It is understood that Italy's decision to associate itself with the British and American Governments in advocating the abolition of submarines corresponds with the actual position and intentions of Italy.

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PROTEST GROWS
OVER NEW YORK
MAYOR'S SALARY

No Rise for High Officials
Needed, Says Opposition
Question Legality

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With moves maturing to contest the legality of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should it approve the salary increases, amounting to \$60,000 a year for Mayor James J. Walker and other high city and borough officials, Republicans on the Board of Aldermen are making ready to try to put through a notable series of similar collections.

Dr. Samuel W. Woodhouse Jr., of Philadelphia, an authority on early American art, speaking at the opening of the new wing, said the special field of gathering and preserving art relics of early Maryland was one in which the Baltimore Museum may perform invaluable service.

The new wing contains, first, a room taken from Elton Manor, one of Maryland's famous colonial dwellings. This leads to a gallery of portraits, furniture and paintings, which, in turn, leads to the living room of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This was purchased by the city of Baltimore in 1928 and removed from the signee's home, Havre-de-Venture, near La Plata, in Cheverly County.

Meanwhile opinion in civic organizations and among independents in politics is crystallizing against the move to boost the pay of the Mayor, the controller, the aldermanic president and the five borough presidents.

It was reported that the Citizens' Union would contest in the courts the right of the City Administration to raise the pay of these city officials, since the union believes that no such emergency exists as was held in the special message Mayor Walker sent to the board on Tuesday.

Simultaneously, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and his party's candidate for Mayor in the last municipal election, characterized the rise as unfair to the public and to the thousands of low-paid city employees.

Richard S. Childs, president of the City Club, spoke to the board of trustees, who urged the Mayor to have the bill amended to bring it in line with good precedent.

Meier Steinbrink, newly chosen representative in Kings County, said he was preparing a statement condemning the move and declaring that when the question arose to raise the pay of policemen and firemen, the Board of Estimate found it convenient to evade responsibility by submitting the question to a popular referendum.

George U. Harvey, borough president of Queens, who originally sponsored the move for the increase in the salaries of himself and other high officials, defended the move as necessary "if the people expect to attract to public office the type of men competent to handle the big jobs that must be handled."

Mr. Tilson has more than 60,000 Italians in his district in Connecticut and his interest in their affairs was brought to the attention of the King of Italy.

\$10,000 SALARY RAISE PROPOSED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two Buffalo Court justices, who have written their views on law enforcement to the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement appointed by President Hoover, have advocated that each state have its own enforcement law to assist in carrying out the Eighteenth Amendment and that probation and parole systems be provided for each criminal court.

Justice Samuel J. Harris, who advocated the probation extension, also recommended segregation of violent criminals who easily fall into crime through bad environment. Respect for federal law would be heightened were federal court defendants forbidden liberty in bond pending appeal from conviction, he held.

Justice Thomas H. Noonan recommends imprisonment for violation of the liquor law as the only deterrent which would be effective. Serious cases of dry law violation he would place in the misdemeanor classification with summary punishments.

The new court will be presided over by an appointed magistrate, assisted by members of a "panel of justices" serving a period of five years.

NEW YORK INCREASES
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than 700 bridges have been built in the state highway system during the last two years, a summary just issued by the Department of Public Works shows. In 1928 the department contracted for 351 bridges at a cost of \$3,500,000, while in 1929 contracts were let for 383 bridges, costing \$5,700,000.

BECK DEGREES TREND OF POWER TO PRESIDENT

House Member Says People
Too Ready to Center
Responsibility

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Steadily increasing concentration of power in the executive department of the United States Government and the consequent diminution of that of the legislative body was envisaged by James M. Beck, Representative from Pennsylvania, a recognized authority on the Constitution, in an address before the Bond Club here. Mr. Beck held that the indifference of the people and their readiness to leave to the Supreme Court the duty of safeguarding the Constitution was responsible for this situation.

"I do not mean that the structural form of the Government will perish," he continued. "We are likely to have a President, and a Senate, and a House of Representatives and a Supreme Court for many generations to come. But the character of the presidential office may change altogether and is changing from year to year, because this spirit of the people is one that believes in the concentration of power in one man."

Therefore you will find as the generations pass, that the presidential office will grow in power and magnitude and will more and more overshadow the legislative branch which, in theory, is the great council of the people.

"But while the structural form of the Constitution as the model form of a federated state will probably continue, the great tradition of the English-speaking race with respect to liberty is being slowly impaired."

Mr. Beck declared that the Sixteenth Amendment, which provided for the imposition of federal income taxes, violated the fundamentals promulgated by Gouverneur Morris, that direct taxes and representation should be apportioned among the states on the basis of their population.

He expressed surprise that New York State did not block the amendment on the ground that it made an imposition of direct taxes "wholly disproportionate to political power in the House. The amendment requires that New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts pay one-half of the chief source of the taxes of the United States," he declared, "and 26 other states that do not pay as much collectively as Pennsylvania or New York pays, can vote away hundreds and hundreds, really thousands, or millions of dollars to projects that interest them because, as a matter of fact, they themselves pay but an insignificant part of the tax."

Voicing disapproval of the provision in the Hawley tariff bill giving the President final authority to raise or lower tariffs 50 per cent whenever he saw fit, he characterized such delegation of power as "an absolute surrender of a basic principle of Anglo-Saxon liberty."

RUNNYMEDE GIVEN TO BRITISH NATION

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The historic island of Runnymeade, where King John signed Magna Charta in June, 1215, has been presented to the nation by Lady Fairhaven and her sons, Lord Fairhaven and Capt. Henry Broughton.

The gift comprises not only Runnymeade but 182½ acres along the banks of the Thames between Egham and the Bells of Ouseley, thus saving some of the most beautiful and characteristic scenery of England's premier river from the imminent prospect of being divided into building lots as suggested on several occasions on recent years.

Lady Fairhaven's husband, the late Urban Hanlon Broughton, presented Ashbridge House and Park to the Conservative Party a few years ago in memory of his friend, Andrew Bonar Law, a Canadian, who became Prime Minister of Great Britain.

BRITISH FLIERS CRASH IN NORTHERN AFRICA

TUNIS, Morocco (P)—An attempt of two British Royal Air Force fliers to fly 6000 miles from England to the

Flambeau Shop
COMPO RD., WESTPORT, CONN.
A delightful line of hand-made objects from many parts of the world. Prices from 50¢ up. Will send selection on approval.

BERTHA B. SHATTUCK

Calgary — the Commercial Center of Alberta

THE CALGARY
DAILY HERALD

Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory—Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Humanitarians!
Everywhere!

Help abolish vivisection by joining
Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society,
Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland,
Ohio. Membership dues from \$1 up.

far southern tip of Africa ended Wednesday on a North African mountain, some 30 miles southwest of here, where their airplane was found a total wreck.

The machine was identified easily as the monoplane in which Squadron Commander Jones-Williams and Flight Lieut. A. H. Jenkins left Cranwell Aerodrome at dawn Tuesday. Both men were killed in the crash.

Data Is Submitted on New Loree Road

WASHINGTON (P)—Data on the project of the New York, Pittsburgh & Ohio Railroad Company, a new enterprise sponsored by L. E. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, for construction of a new east-to-west rail line across Pennsylvania have been submitted at Interstate Commerce Commission hearings.

Henry Birkle, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and representing a group of trunk lines opposing the project, objected to the commission's taking testimony on the subject on the ground that the new corporation had not yet completed the process of obtaining necessary permission from Pennsylvania state authorities to undertake the construction. The point was overruled.

E. M. Basaye, location engineer for the Kansas City Southern, submitted an estimate that construction and equipment of the line from a point near Pittsburgh on the west to Easton, near the eastern border of the State, would cost about \$177,000,000. He fixed the actual construction costs at \$490,000 per mile.

Italy Has New Naval Bases, British Told

LONDON (P)—The House of Commons was told that Italy had established two new naval bases in the Mediterranean since 1921, while France in the same period had closed down a West Indies base and Great Britain had abandoned seven bases.

The information came from A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in response to a question whether he could state to what extent the three powers had increased their naval strength as to ships and tonnage, naval bases and naval air forces since 1921. "So far as is known," he said, "the other two countries remain practically stationary. I believe France closed down one base at Fort de France in Martinique, and Italy established two new naval bases—one in the Island of Leros and the other on Saseo Island in Valona Bay. The naval air forces of the several countries increased substantially, being a new weapon, but comparable figures cannot be given since they have organized their forces in entirely different ways."

SPAIN REPORTS HIGH RESERVES OF METALS

MADRID (P)—The Director-General of Mines of Spain has announced that the Spanish reserves in iron are estimated at 700,000,000 tons. The Bilbao district alone has 70,000 tons, after having extracted from this district 100 million tons quantity during the last few years.

In copper pyrites Spain is the richest country in Europe, the director said. It has 212,000,000 tons, which is more than 80 per cent of Europe's total.

BELGIAN PRINCESS'S GIFT

BRUSSELS, Belg. (P)—Princess Marie José, who will be married to Crown Prince Humbert of Italy in January, has made a gift of 125,000 francs to the poor of the City of Turin, Italy. Turin is the official residence of the Crown Prince, who is known as the Prince of Piedmont, and the couple will reside there after the marriage.

Dr. Stanton Youngberg, director of the bureau, believes that a new type of valuable work animal may be evolved through necessarily it would require a long period.

"Notwithstanding improvements in tractors," he says, "draft animals on plantations are likely to be in demand for a long time to come."



NAPOLEON . . . IN THE FLESH!

AND what a dapper, debonair boy meticulously. Let's see, that was in 1815 . . . we began turning out perfect clothes in 1821. Missed it by six years! But old Nap certainly'd have fallen for the new Conqueror . . . simply couldn't have resisted its international manner, suave custom lines and luxurious silk lining. And the name certainly'd have intrigued him! But then, lots of modern Napoleons are buying Conquerors . . . style-wise men who can tell at a glance these suits are worth much, much more than \$50. Come on in and see what Nap missed!

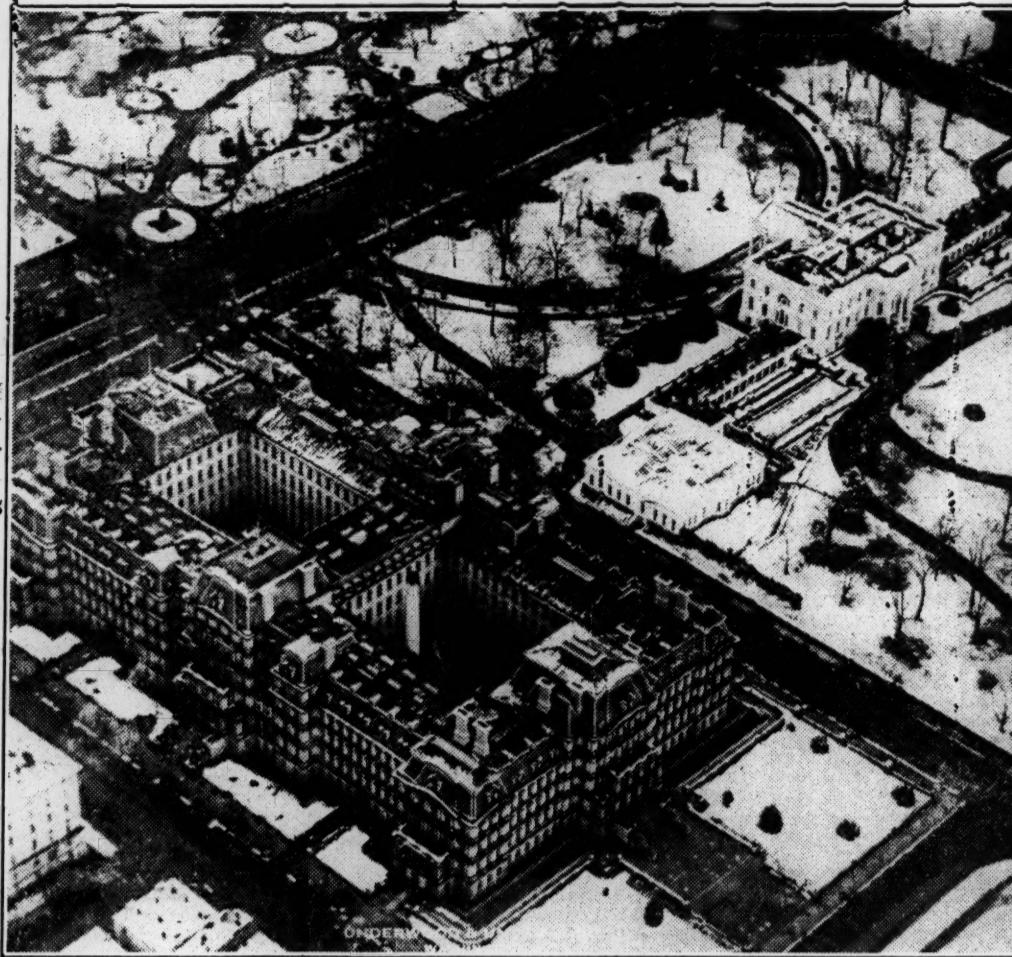
The Conqueror

at
\$50

Browning King & Co.

Convenient stores in
Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia
and 24 other cities

Mr. Hoover Doesn't Like the Looks of This



The White House, Seen in the Upper Right Corner, Looks Directly Out Upon the State, War and Navy Building, in the Lower Left. This Structure, Dating From the Early Grant Days, Long Has Been an Offense to Dis-

criminating Eyes Because of Its Failure to Blend Architecturally With Its Surroundings. The President Is a Stanch Advocate of Remodeling to Conform to the Architectural Motif of the Treasury Building.

STATE, WAR, NAVY BUILDING FACES RADICAL CHANGE

Federal Construction Boom Gives Impetus to Plans for Remodeling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has called the State, War and Navy Building an "architectural monstrosity."

From various directions now comes plans to alter that monumental struc-

ture to the lowest level compatible with self-defense and, in particular, with all its strength still sup-

ported. It is his intent to eliminate competitive naval armaments. It will urge the entrance of the United States into the World Court on the basis of the Root formula. Whatever discussion of mat-

ters like these may be found desirable will be part of the commission's work as a whole and will develop as need and opportunity demand."

Mr. Wickerham reviewed some of the major world problems which were before the United States five years ago when he took up the chairmanship of the commission.

"Peace among nations can only be accomplished by cultivating the will to peace," he said, "by removing the temptation to war, by self-denial and above all, through a realization of the criminal folly of war."

Curiously enough, a search among many documents reveals that Congress originally intended the state building to be the counterpart of the Treasury. The blemish on the capital's classic style seems to have occurred more or less by accident.

For many years this great collection of columns and terraces carried a secret within it. This was revealed largely on judgment. The folks who are basking in the sunshine of Augusta and enjoying good times at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt are indeed fortunate, of course. But they have the judgment to know a good thing when they hear about it.

For instance . . . a smart hotel that's comfortable. With two fine golf courses (grass greens) . . . and tennis, motor-boat, horseback riding to please sports lovers. And a climate that pleases everybody. People will call you fortunate if you reserve rooms now at

Virginia Saves Rare Old Ballads Brought Over by First Settlers

Songs Sung by Early English and Scottish Pioneers
Collected in Bound Volume—Each Work Found
to Have Many Variants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The results of the Virginia Folklore Society, founded at Richmond in 1913 "to discover, collect, publish and thus preserve the folklore of Virginia and the States recruited from Virginia," are to be found in the pages of the volume, "Traditional Ballads of Virginia," published by the Harvard University Press. Arthur Sylvie Davis Jr., associate professor of English in the University of Virginia, editor.

The immediate object of the society was to preserve the words and music of the English and Scottish ballads that have drifted across with our first settlers and that have been transmitted from century to century by oral tradition."

Of the 305 ballads recognized by Francis James Child in his five-volume work, "The English and Scottish Ballads," 54 have been found in Virginia. Of these, there were found 50 variants. Professor Davis includes 40 versions in his book and added 148 different musical settings.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Albert E. Fischman, Dayton, O.
Ralph B. Textor, Cleveland, O.
John A. C. Morrison, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Anna K. Ryder, Naples, Fla.
J. Kelcey Posner, New York, N. Y.
Jane H. Posner, New York, N. Y.

Of "Barbara Allen," 92 variants were discovered and 36 published with 12 musical settings. There are 29 variations of "James Harris," with seven musical accompaniments, and 25 of "The Maid Freed From the Gallows," with five different song settings.

Every county in Virginia, whether in Tidewater, Piedmont or mountain sections, yielded its quota of ballads, though the number from the non-mountain counties was comparatively small.

LARGEST MAIL CARGO SHIPPED

WASHINGTON (P)—The steamship George Washington of the United States Lines left New York for Hamburg on Dec. 12 with \$6,532 sacks of mail aboard. The Post Office Department expressed the opinion that this was the largest single shipment of mail ever to leave the United States.

Linen Dish Towels
made of pure washed Erci Belgian Linen, size 18" x 36", hemmed on 4 sides.

Priced at \$2 per doz.
Mail Orders Filled

Art Linen Company
Dept. I, Holyoke, Mass.

Let Fortune and Sunshine Smile on You

The good things of life depend largely on judgment. The folks who are basking in the sunshine of Augusta and enjoying good times at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt are indeed fortunate, of course. But they have the judgment to know a good thing when they hear about it.

For instance . . . a smart hotel that's comfortable. With two fine golf courses (grass greens) . . . and tennis, motor-boat, horseback riding to please sports lovers. And a climate that pleases everybody. People will call you fortunate if you reserve rooms now at

The Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel
Augusta, Georgia
with 400 rooms and 400 baths.
Make your reservations now.

Holiday Specials at Friends Friendly Food Shoppes

PLUM PUDDING
DARK FRUIT CAKE
CRANBERRY SAUCE
MINCE MEAT
TURKEY BREAD

ALLSTON ARLINGTON BRIGHTON BROOKLINE
CHARLESTON EVERETT LEXINGTON LOWELL LYNN
MALDEN MEDFORD MELROSE READING
STONEHAM WATERTOWN WINCHESTER WOBURN



If you are this
sort of a man—

WALK-OVER shoes are made for men of inherent good taste who require that their shoes look smartly conservative, fit comfortably and give an extra measure of service. In any WALK-OVER store, business-like shoemen will give you courteous and intelligent cooperation. Theirs is the responsibility of upholding a half century reputation for satisfied patronage.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

Get Him Interwoven Socks

Your choice
of hundreds
of plain
ribbed
or fancy
styles
in wool
silk or lisle

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You have a
wide assortment of
Interwoven Fancy Socks
to select from.
You can get them
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Holiday Gift
Boxes.

for
Christmas

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ICE CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED IN HUDSON BAY

Four Months Is Duration of Safe Navigation—Airplanes Used

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—After making observations of ice conditions and studying the requirements of commercial navigation of Hudson Bay Strait, for a period of 16 months, the McLean Expedition sent out by the Canadian Government, reports in part:

"Taking July 19 as an opening date for the strait and Nov. 16, when ice was first reported at Nottingham in 1927, as a closing date, we get a season of 120 days, or practically four months, during which commercial vessels could be navigated with safety and without the assistance of ice-breakers."

This conclusion, however, is some what qualified by the statement that data obtained during two seasons only, is entirely insufficient on which to base any accurate statement in regard to the opening, closing, or length of the season of navigation."

The expedition established a number of stations at strategic points on the shores of Hudson Strait and had its service airplanes and ice-breakers.

The observations regarding fog conditions made by the ice-breakers are considered the most valuable. In 1927 the ice-breaker Stanley recorded fog on 33 of the 107 days between July 23 and Nov. 11. The report says:

"This record does not mean that vessels had to cease running, as the fog varied greatly in density. Sometimes the Stanley was forced to proceed 'dead slow,' at others 'half speed,' and it was only on two or three occasions that she had to be brought to a stop."

On her trip to Hudson Strait in 1927 the S. S. Stanley encountered heavy open ice on July 26, and had to proceed at slow speed until Aug. 6 when she found free water. The ice-breaker reported the reappearance of ice on Nov. 11, while the observers from land and air reported ice in the middle of November. Observations from air and land between the end of November and the end of May showed 80 to 90 per cent of ice covering the surface of the strait.

In 1928 the ice-breaker Montcalm met with heavy ice on July 5 and continued to encounter dangerous ice until July 20. After July 26 Hudson Bay was clear of ice, and continued so until Nov. 15.

That, on the average, conditions in Hudson Strait would be as favorable to navigation as the report indicates, would seem to open up question, as captains of Hudson Bay ships have reported that during the two seasons observations were made that the conditions were better than the average.

A portions of the report deals with the aids to navigation which would be needed to make navigation of the strait reasonably safe for commercial vessels. These, it is indicated, would require a very considerable expenditure.

MACDONALD TO STAY, ROOSEVELT ADVISES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Reports that a Democrat would be appointed to the position of Conservation Commissioner, supplanting the present incumbent, Alexander Macdonald, Republican, have just been officially denied by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I have not requested Mr. Macdonald's resignation," said the governor. "The situation with respect to him is the same as it was on Jan. 1, when I took office."

Governor Roosevelt reappointed Mr. Macdonald although many Democratic partisans desired the post. Mr. Macdonald has served eight years as head of the Conservation Department.

CORPORATIONS BACK IN TAXES DISSOLVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nearly 84,000 corporations in the State have a proclamation of dissolution issued by Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State, for non-payment of franchise taxes, during the last five years. Reinstatement is permitted within six months on payment of back taxes and a fee of \$50.

The dissolution order will clear the books, it is believed, of many defunct stock corporations which have gone out of business without filing dissolution notices. Unless reinstatement is obtained, many corporations names will become available to other concerns.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS NEW CONVENTION HALL

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—This city's program for new construction will start

Views of Sahara Bedouins Included in Films of University Foundation

Having progressed measurably along the way of its original intention, which was to bring together a library of films of educational value, the University Film Foundation has given its first public exhibition with a showing of films of Bedouins of the Sahara, Frank Benson going through the complete process of making an etching, the nesting peculiarities of the sea turtle and views of the peasantry on Hungarian plains.

The University Film Foundation has its headquarters at Harvard College and receives great benefit and assistance from faculty association there. Indeed Oakes Ames, curator of the Botanical Museum, is president of the foundation. John A. Haesler, who did undergraduate work at Harvard and graduate work at Oxford, is director. The board is composed of men eminent in the field of

the natural sciences and in education, qualified to pass upon the educational value, with the degree of entertainment in the subjects selected.

There is no limit to the field from which the foundation will choose to make up its library. The Frank Benson film goes obviously into the realm of the fine arts, the rather cumbersome antics of the sea turtle are something else again, and a film which has been made and stored against future showings is of Calvin Coolidge, variously occupied at a private citizen in Northampton, Mass.

This first showing was nicely devised to show that the foundation aim is bounded only by the definition of the word interesting. The director has early learned that films, in order to have educational value, need not be dull or even conventional.

Shot After Long Search—by the Camera



This Unique Picture of the Elusive Blue Goose Was Secured, After Years of Effort, by J. Dewey Soper, Canadian Government Biologist, Near Camp Kungovik, Baffin Island.

Sky-Blue Goose Escapes Camera for 50 Years, but Is 'Snapped' at Last

Arctic Mystery Solved by Canadian Ornithologist Who Persisted in His Search Until Success Crowned His Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—With the discovery of the breeding grounds of the blue goose by J. Dewey Soper of the northwest territories branch of the Interior Department, one more arctic mystery has been solved. Ornithologists have been in the trail of this elusive bird for half a century, but only recently, from certain known facts in its migration, it was finally assumed that it nested at some point in the eastern portion of northeastern Canada, probably the northern interior of Quebec or on Baffin Island.

In 1923 Mr. Soper took up the quest of the blue goose which, after nine years of long and arduous journeys around the coasts and through the interior of Baffin Island, even to the western shore of Baffin and north of the arctic circle, terminated last summer in complete victory. The Dominion Government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson's Bay Company and all, the Eskimo tribes of Baffin Island united their forces in order to track one species of humble waterfowl to its domestic lair. In the spring of 1928 Mr. Soper landed at Cape Dorset and traveled inland with four sledges, 42 dogs and five Eskimo drivers and camped for two months at Camp Kungovik, near the rendezvous of migrating flocks of both snow and blue geese. This year he returned to the same spot, knowing that the nesting sites were at no great distance.

"For about 10 days we searched the region on foot for nests without success," said Mr. Soper. "The outlook was decidedly discouraging, as late June approached, for much of the success of the venture depended upon the actual discovery of nests and eggs. Blue geese were nearly everywhere, but it is a vast expanse of territory in which to locate the nests of a species which is colonial in habit, and without the tendency apparently to nest with individual freedom over the country. Finally, however, on June 28, a small colony of breeding geese was discovered on the tundra near Foxe Basin, with 10 nests." Eight of these were nests of the blue goose and two of the lesser snow goose. Sets were incomplete, with only one or two eggs—one nest alone contained three."

\$60,000,000 New York Improvement Defined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A \$60,000,000 improvement program, for the Borough of Queens was outlined in the first annual report of the Queens Planning Commission.

The program, which covers a period of about 25 years, calls for the construction of new bridges and tunnels, arterial and elevated express highways, airports and harbors, parks, parkways and sewers. The report is the result of work covering 11 months, and was submitted to George U. Harvey, borough president, by G. William Magley, chairman of the committee of 30.

The sub-committee on bridges and tunnels recommended five new crossings for the East River, three of which are already open to the public. The report recommended should be centered in Jamaica Bay and vicinity. Construction of a municipal airport on East Island, Jamaica Bay, or between College Point and Whitestone, was recommended.

Back to Farm' Move Growing at Cornell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Evidence of growing interest in farm training is seen in the 50 per cent increase in enrollment at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University this year, Prof. Montgomery Robinson, of the extension department of the university, said at a farmers' institute here.

Still more notable, he said, was the 100 per cent increase in enrollment by young men and women originating from the farms. In this respect the enrollment has been exceeded by few years in Cornell's history.

Cups were presented in behalf of the State to the superintendents of two State institutional farms who made the highest records in crop production.

12 COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN \$500 SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twelve Columbia College freshmen, chosen by the faculty scholarship committee as having outstanding "all-around" qualities, have just received Columbia University Club Scholarships of \$500 each for the current academic year. They will continue to receive the stipend during their remaining years in college if their academic records are satisfactory.

The recipients are: Lewis P. Barber, Alexandria, La.; Henry C. Buchanan, Little Rock; Walter F. Salvo, Northampton, Mass.; George A. Boulet, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Robert Bandy, Columbia, Mo.; Joseph Conancion, Boston; Sheldon Fisher, Memphis; Stephen Grenda, Lawrence, Mass.; Robert Hone, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Edward Haughey, Pittsburgh, Mass.; Edward C. Mishou, Dallas, Tex., and Wilfred G. Quinlan, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Store Open Evenings Until 6:30
—Saturday Until 9 P. M.

HOUGATON & DUTTON Co.

BOSTON
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

A Gift Sure to Win Approval!

"Rotarex" Vacuum Cleaners

Regularly \$44.75

\$24.98

Complete With
Motor-Driven Brush
and Set of Attachments



1—Belt runs in separate compartment—OUT OF DIRT STREAM.
2—Cleaning tools connected without removing belt.
3—Divided nozzle spreads the suction across full width of nozzle.
4—Insulated all-wood handle—no switch or wiring.
5—Demountable handle.
6—When handle demounted, cord and kick-switch still intact.
7—Switch and cord removed by one screw.

Easy Payments
BASEMENT

in which Cubans have achieved a high degree of excellence, were also features of the events.

Col. Julius Morales Coello, personal representative of President Machado on the tour, said: "It is our fervent wish that all Americans visit Cuba and personally see how that country while you helped to free in 1902 has become a prosperous republic that aspires to be among the first of the world through honesty, industry and culture."

SURVEY PLANNED FOR PROMOTING HIGHWAY BEAUTY

Two-State Tour Is Expected to Produce Information of Practical Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina and Florida have been chosen by the American Nature Association and the National Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty, in which to make a survey of what may be done in the way of highway beautification.

This movement has the support of the State Highway Commission and the State Department of Conservation and Development, and is being financed by the American Nature Association.

Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman of the committee on rural and highway advertising in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been chosen to make the survey.

Mrs. Lawton will motor over the State, making careful records of conditions, taking photographs and speaking before men and women's clubs. They will show that the North Carolina Highway Department is already doing much in the matter of roadside planting, as well as the planting being done by civic groups. The problem of the roadside billboard and the hot dog stand will also be illustrated.

Expenditures subcommittee named to study President's proposal for consolidation of war veterans agencies.

Bills to authorize \$23,000,000 for George Washington Memorial Parkway along Potomac and for park and playground system in Washington approved by Public Buildings Committee.

Nominations of Harry E. Hull of Iowa and Ethelbert Stewart of Illinois for reappointment as commissioner-general of immigration and commissioner of labor statistics, respectively, were confirmed by the Senate; also George J. Hatfield for district attorney for the northern district of California; Julius Harold Hart to be district attorney for the second district of Alaska; William J. Keville to be marshal for Massachusetts, and Stillman E. Woodward for reappointment as marshal for Maine.

Mrs. Lawton declares there is

Store Hours From Now Until Christmas:

9.00 A. M. to 6.00 P. M.

STERN BROTHERS
48th & 49th STS. WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

PERIOD COFFEE TABLES

are gifts for period rooms

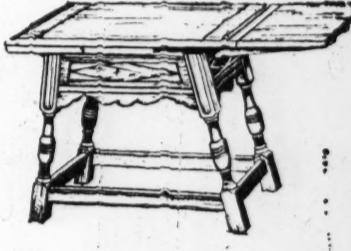
THE gracious ceremony of after-dinner hospitality in the living room has inspired these reproductions of finest period designs in convenient occasional tables. From our extensive collection we have selected these six exceptional gift values.

EARLY ENGLISH

Solid Oak Draw Top Table

22.50

Nicely proportioned with shaped apron. Braced legs and two concealed sliding leaves.



Solid Walnut Marble Top Table

29.75

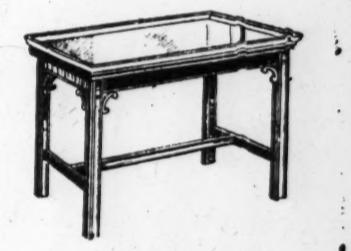
Its delicately carved frame proclaims its French origin. Finely veined Italian marble top.



All Mahogany Glass Top Table

18.75

Stalwart construction, nicely shaped frame with separate glass tray top. In the Chinese manner.



Early American

16.50

Handsome shaped separate wood tray top with handles. Gracefully proportioned.



Solid Walnut Table

19.75

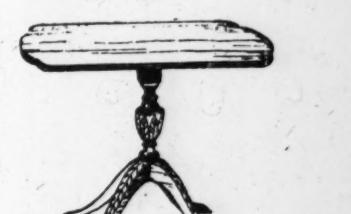
Beautifully matched and shaped top. Characteristic inverted cup motif on underframe.



All Mahogany Pedestal Table

25.00

Classic simplicity of design. Delicate carvings on legs and fluted top.



Budget Payments on Furniture
May Be Arranged

FURNITURE CORRIDORS—SEVENTH FLOOR

SPAIN ATTEMPTS COTTON-GROWING ON MARSH LAND

Up to Present It Is Unable to Supply 1 Per Cent of Needs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—Though Spain's imports from foreign countries, especially the United States, about 100,000 tons annually, it has for some years been endeavoring to produce cotton in commercial quantities on its own soil.

With the object of stimulating interest in this problem and making it economically possible for even small farmers to help solve it, the Government has been supplying seeds free of charge and offering valuable prizes for the best results. So strong was the interest shown in the development of cotton growing some years ago, that a powerful syndicate was formed to reclaim and fertilize for this very purpose large tracts of marsh land flooded by the waters of the Guadalquivir River.

The apostle of the cultivation of cotton in Spain, a distinguished agronomic engineer, Luis Lirio, who recently visited the United States in order to investigate cotton-growing conditions in that country, states that little real progress has been made in Spain. The people have taken to the new idea in but a half-hearted fashion, despite the fact

that there are districts in Spain such as Andalucia where the climate is more suitable and the soil even richer than those in the cotton belts of the United States. There is almost tropical heat and yet enough rain. Labor is cheaper than in, say, Georgia. Notwithstanding these advantages Spain cannot yet produce enough cotton to supply 1 per cent of her needs.

Although the area under cotton cultivation has increased five times in as many years, the yield per acre has fallen to one-half.

The syndicate referred to which has been operating for some years in the Guadalquivir has obtained excellent results, but for economic reasons it has been obliged to dismiss its large foreign staff. It remains to be seen whether it can make good under the new conditions from the sale of the products grown on the cultivated land. If not the government may step in and provide a subsidy.

Bureau Head Praises Spain's Labor System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—A fine tribute to the Spanish Minister of Labor was paid by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, who presided over the third annual meeting of the Corporate Labor Organization in Spain.

He described the progress made under this régime in such matters as labor conciliation and improvement of conditions for the working classes as truly remarkable. The Spanish Government's frank recognition of the trades unions and the right of the workers to join them had contributed largely to the present good feeling, as has the setting up of arbitration committees throughout the country for each particular section of industry. He said that the questions arising between workers and employers might be settled by them. He praised Gen. Primo de Rivera for his defense of the eight-hour day.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN FOR WORLD LIGHT MEET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Preparatory steps have already been taken toward holding an International Illuminating Congress in Britain in 1931.

As at present arranged, the Congress will meet in London from Sept. 3-13 and will be combined with a tour to places of interest in England and Scotland so that other cities besides London will share in the work of the Congress. Papers dealing with the most varied aspects of lighting will be read and grouped so that topics of special local interest can be dealt with at each center.

ELLIS E. LAWTON & CO.
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TIDEWATER AREA OF VIRGINIA SEES ERA OF ACTIVITY

Hampton Roads, Newport News, Norfolk, Report Large Construction Projects

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.—All indications available to date point to the conclusion of an exceptionally prosperous year for Hampton Roads, according to a survey by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Activity has been especially apparent in the shipping industries. Projects for 1930 on the Norfolk side of Virginia's vast port area call for the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000, while at Newport News, where shipbuilding and shipping is also the principal business, a large program of ship construction will be carried out. Considerable activity will be seen in the Norfolk Navy Yard and in the several other shipyards in Hampton Roads. Work has been begun on the \$1,000,000 plant of the Dodge Boat & Plane Corporation at Newport News.

The shipbuilding program at Newport News calls for an expenditure of almost \$50,000,000, contracts for that amount being in hand at the present time, with the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company bidding for the construction of the two 705-foot liners to be built by the United States Lines. Their cost will be about \$25,000,000 each. It is estimated that should the Newport News be the successful bidder, it would mean a \$100,000,000 shipbuilding program being carried out in Hampton Roads.

The Newport News plant has built three of the largest commercial vessels ever built in America, the last of which, the Pennsylvania, was delivered several months ago for service in the International Mercantile Marine's Panama-Pacific Lines. Two passenger and freight ships even larger will be turned out by the plant for the Dollar Lines. These two vessels will be 630 feet long and will have a beam of 81 feet, a foot wider and 17 feet longer than the sister ship to the Virginia and California, both of which were built in Newport News.

A passenger and freight service out of Hampton Roads to Hamburg and the German ports is expected soon. The Roosevelt Lines, with a government contract, will operate the ships. This line also is scheduled to serve Baltimore.

The Hampton Roads Shipbuilding Corporation, just chartered by the State Corporation Commission, has taken over the old shipbuilding plant of Spear Engineers, Inc., in Portsmouth, and has opened for business there.

A survey of sites for Norfolk's proposed municipal airport has been made. The site, it is expected, will cost about \$200,000, while improvements and construction will bring the total cost up to \$500,000.

The concrete bridges will be constructed by Norfolk, to cost approximately \$600,000.

Plans for expansion of the newly formed company of H. B. Rogers, Inc., successors to the Southgate Forwarding & Storage Company, which represents many large steamship companies and has large storage warehouses, in addition to operating the Southgate Terminals of Norfolk and Portsmouth, are being made.

Consensus Favorable to Anti-Trust Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A nation-wide survey by the National Civic Federation indicates that the consensus among lawyers, economists, industrialists, bankers, manufacturers and officials of labor, agricultural, manufacturers' and other trade organizations is for amendment of the anti-trust laws.

The survey covered five months, and as a result of it an amendment will be drafted for the consideration of the Commission on Industrial Inquiry, the Parliament of which Matthew Woll is head.

"The number favoring their amendment was so preponderant," the committee states in its report, "and the reasons presented so convincing that the committee unanimously decided to present to the full Commission on Industrial Inquiry, composed of 100 representative men and under the chairmanship of Matthew Woll, a tentative draft of an amendment for consideration by that body."

Hoover's Schoolhouse Nearing Completion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—The schoolhouse which President Hoover and his friends are erecting in the mountains of Madison County, Virginia, near his summer camp, will soon be ready for installation of equipment.

Those who are in charge are anxious to have it furnished so as to meet all the requirements of a standard Virginia school, with modern equipment as it is possible to install. Miss Ruth Fessler, one of the secretaries to Mrs. Hoover, and Miss Vest, of Berea College, in Kentucky, paid a visit to the school at Fairfax, Va., recently to view the equipment installed in a standard Virginia school.

The visit was arranged through Miss Ledema Sayre, postmistress, and will probably be repeated, as during the first visit it was not possible to get in touch with the division superintendent, W. T. Woodson.

McAndrew Cleared of Thompson Charge

CHICAGO (P)—William McAndrew, former superintendent of schools, ousted following Mayor William Hale Thompson's last election campaign in which Mr. Thompson and his advisers charged Mr. McAndrew with per-

mitting British propaganda in textbooks used here, has won his long fight for vindication. Judge Hugo Panz ruled that he had not been guilty of "acts of insubordination," as charged by the school board when it ousted him in March, 1928.

As the result of the decision, Mr. McAndrew is in a position to sue the city for approximately \$600,000 back pay, but through counsel announced he would take no such action, "seeking merely vindication through the hearing."

After receiving the decision counsel for Mr. McAndrew appeared before Judge Thomas Taylor and indicated that suit for \$250,000 filed by Mr. McAndrew against Mayor Thompson, alleging libel, would be withdrawn.

Senate Approves Eastman for I. C. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Without debate or challenge and within the same legislative day that his nomination was received, the Senate confirmed the reappointment by President Hoover of Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a seven-year term. This is the first time in many years that the chamber has approved a presidential choice for this important body without delay and a contest.

The promptness and dispatch with which Mr. Eastman's appointment was confirmed was particularly marked in view of the strong opposition to his selection that was manifested by railroads, and the abrupt refusal of the Senate to pass on the nomination of Robert M. Jones of Nashville, Tenn., who was named by the President to succeed Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, whose term expires. The President sent Mr. Eastman's and Mr. Jones's names to the Senate at the same time. Both were recommended for confirmation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. When Mr. Jones was placed before the chamber, southern Democrats promptly objected. Hugo Black, Senator from Alabama, asserting that he wanted an investigation of how Mr. Jones was selected.

Schooling Attracts California Grown-Ups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The number of adults attending public school classes in California exceeds the number of high school students, according to Vierling Kersey, superintendent of public instruction.

"Adult students attend school for one or more of five reasons," Mr. Kersey said. "Those who want to complete high school courses and gain required credits for college entry are in the majority."

The remaining four groups, enumerated according to the numbers in each classification are: Those who dropped out of high school before finishing their courses; those who finished high school at too early an age and have forgotten certain essentials; "Americanization" students studying to gain naturalization papers; those wishing to make profitable use of their leisure time. In a nation-wide survey, the "Americanization" groups or "foreigners" rated first while in adult education in California, they rated fourth.

Land Value Taxation Discussed in England

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The parliamentary group favoring the taxation of land values, of which Col. Josiah Wedgwood and Andrew MacLaren are the leading members met J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal at the House of Commons.

They pressed the point that valuation should be brought up to date as speedily as possible and that the local authorities should be given enabling powers to rate land values and to retain in their own possession lands which they would take after the valuation was made. No fewer than 100 Labor and 35 Liberal members recently signed a manifesto to the government on the subject. They hold that development schemes are hindered in their initial stages under existing conditions, and that if carried through they would enhance the value of the land.

Mr. Thomas, in reply, referred to the delays in putting the scheme into effect speedily was because of difficulties in land ownership and land prices. He gave no assurance when the valuation would be started, but promised to present the views of the deputation to the Cabinet.

Lincoln Memorabilia Auctioned for \$9200

NEW YORK (P)—The old black walnut rocking chair in which President Abraham Lincoln sat in Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, has been sold at auction for \$2400 in the Anderson Galleries. The purchaser was I. Sack, a dealer of New York and Boston.

Its sale followed shortly after Lincoln's famous letter of Dec. 30, 1861, to the editor of the New York Times on the slavery question had gone under the hammer for \$7800. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia was the purchaser of the letter.

The Lincoln chair passed from the ownership of Mrs. Blanche Chapman Ford, descendant of John S. Ford, owner of Ford's Theater. The Lincoln letter with the property of Henry J. Raymond, its purchaser, Dr. Rosenbach, also bid in an original rough draft of portions of Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York" for \$4100, and Edgar Allan Poe's letter giving his reasons for leaving Graham's magazine, for \$3000.

BLIND STUDENT HONORED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Raymond M. Dickinson of Chicago, a blind student, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, in his junior year, having maintained an average better than "A minus" for the three years he has attended the University of Chicago.

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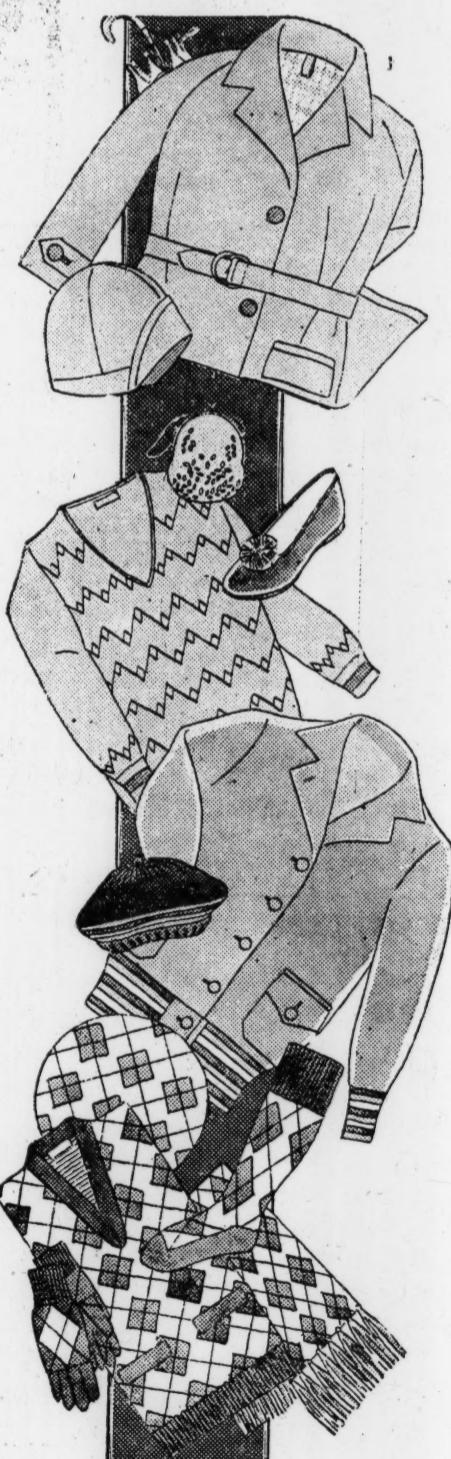
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GIRLS' APPAREL—SECOND FLOOR

BUREAU CHIEF REPORTS NEEDS OF CHILDREN

States Increase Funds for Child Welfare, but Federal Aid Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Tracing the development of the Children's Bureau since its establishment in 1912, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau, in her annual report to the Secretary of Labor, says that while the extent to which the organization has been put on a permanent basis is remarkable, the work has only been begun. Expansion is needed, she says, and withdrawal of federal co-operation at this time would mean a great national loss.

Miss Abbott states that when the federal act came to an end every effort was made to secure state appropriations equaling at least the combined federal and state funds expended last year, and that in 15 states and Hawaii the legislatures have appropriated such an amount. In states where increased their appropriations but not to an amount equaling federal and state funds, in such states the work will have to be curtailed.

The Children's Bureau has made surveys of the welfare of the children of breeders whose work is seasonal or entails migratory conditions or for some other reason present special problems of living conditions and community relationship. These include studies of child and family welfare in various kinds of agricultural, coal mining and canning industries.

During the past year the bureau has been engaged in a study of children in maintenance-of-way employees, of whom more than 250,000 are employed by the railroads of the United States. Material is being gathered on the economic condition of the families and their relationship to community activities.

A study of the recreation of children living on farms and in villages has led to the conclusion that there are two fundamental needs of rural communities: (1) A recreation program to co-ordinate the activities of all agencies contributing to the social life of rural children; (2) some method of making available to rural groups the service of trained recreation leaders.

The bureau's recreation specialist has devoted much time to this problem in co-operation with the extension divisions of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Through the 4-H Clubs the Department of Agriculture is promoting a program for the rounded development of its members and the children's bureau has been requested to co-operate in developing the recreational program.

During 1928 courses in recreational leadership for members of the 4-H Clubs for boys and girls and of farm women's clubs and for club leaders and other interested adults were given by the bureau in nine states.

Miss Abbott says that the Federal Government should be a fact-accumulating agency for the states. To assemble information regarding juvenile courts and to make necessary research in methods of prevention and treatment of delinquency, she says, the bureau should have available a corps of experts.

ECUADOR LIES ACROSS EQUATOR. YET KEEPS COOL

(Continued from Page 1)
them supremely ignorant of any distant government, either in Quito or Lima.

Three Climates

Ecuador, lying on the Pacific coast of South America between Colombia and Peru, has the three climatic divisions common to the tropical countries of the Americas—the low, warm coastal region, the high plateau accented by the Andean summits, and the moist and wooded eastern slopes of the great range. But Ecuador's Pacific coastal plain is in favorable contrast to the arid wastes of the Peruvian and north Chilean coast. The Humboldt current is diverted just below the southern tip of Ecuador and turns the southwest wind of the Pacific toward the Galapagos Islands. Southward from Panama comes another important ocean current, less powerful than the Humboldt, but with the assistance of the jutting mainland, this current diverts the Humboldt and the coast of Ecuador enjoys rains and balmy weather, the gift of this, "El Niño," current. Moreover, the coastal plain is 100 to

150 miles wide, as compared with the 30 or 40 miles in Chile and Peru. Here grows, cacao, the cocoa-bean, from which chocolate is made. Ecuador, once first, ranks third in world production today.

The high plateau is from 30 to 35 miles in width. The whole region is fertile and the home of a large portion of the population. The eastern slopes of the Andes, the montaña, are exuberant forest growths and rich valleys, capable of great agricultural development.

The people of Ecuador are overwhelmingly Indian. Education is backward, peonage has been outlawed only a few years, and the rulers of the country and the leaders in commercial life are virtually all of direct Spanish descent, though not all of pure blood. The life of the upper classes is patriarchal, and their sons and daughters are almost invariably educated abroad. They themselves spend a large portion of their time in Europe and the United States. The cities are distinctly Spanish colonial in style, Quito being charming with its Old World atmosphere and fine old Spanish colonial mansions.

Progress Toward Democracy

Politically, Ecuador has won—with many backslidings perhaps—it's slow way up the heights toward better democracy. Of its first 17 presidents it is recorded that not one reached his office by any road save revolution, and Gen. Eloy Alfaro, the seventeenth chief executive, was the first to turn over his power to an elected successor. Under his rule, the first steps in building the expensive but vital railroad from Guayaquil to Quito were taken, and this road, some 286 miles long, and passing the summit of the cordillera at 14,000 feet, went far toward making government safe and strong in Ecuador. But revolution did not end with President Alfaro, and in deed the last revolution, a bloodless coup d'état, took place in 1925. The

Ecuador has been from the first Spanish conquest a buffer state in more senses than one. Its ancient

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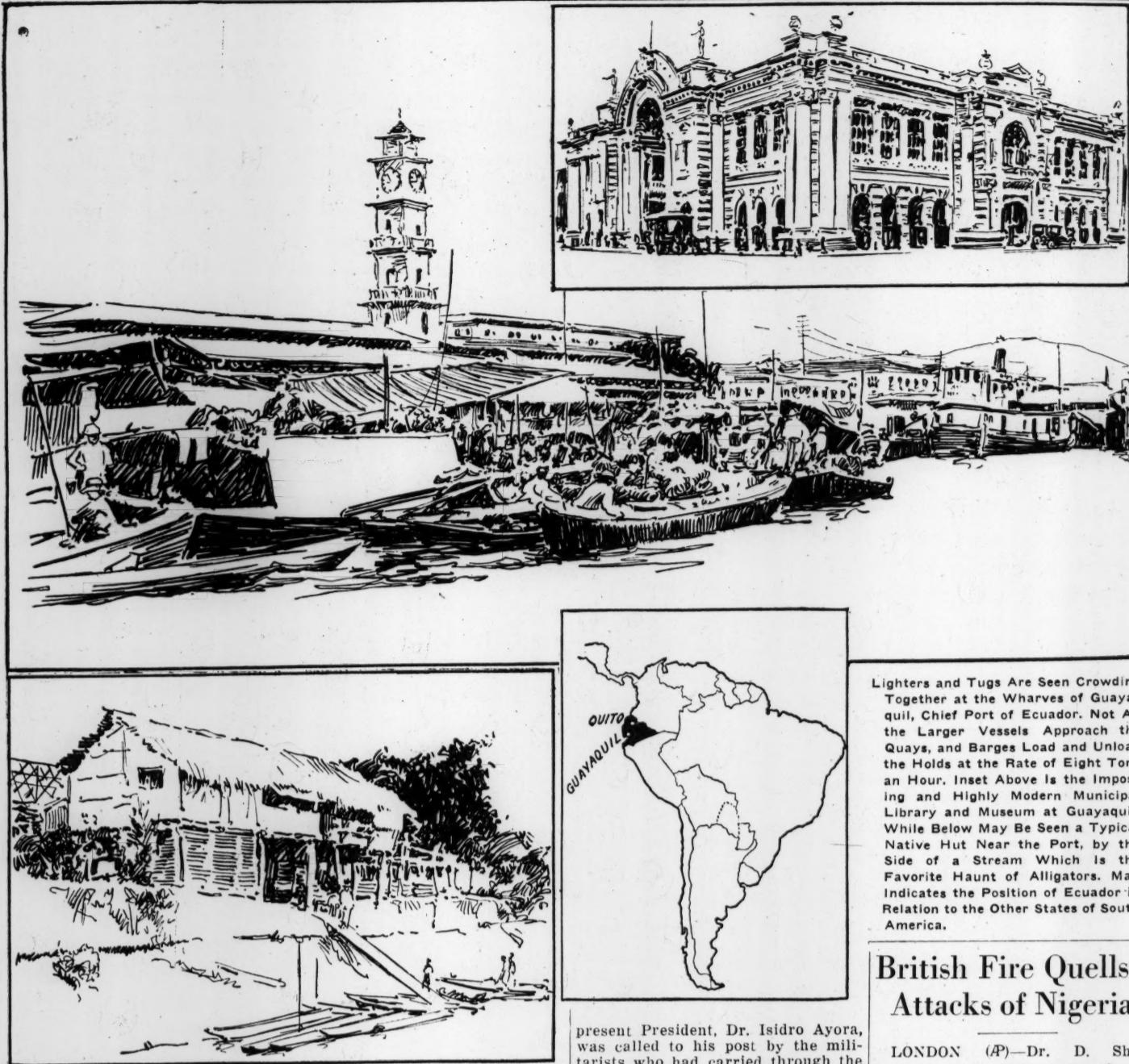
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Modern Industry Forges Ahead in Ecuador's Tropical Republic



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British Fire Quells Attacks of Nigerians

LONDON (AP)—Dr. D. Shiel, Undersecretary of State for the colonies, told a questioner in the House of Commons Dec. 18 that British authorities had been having trouble in dealing with native unrest in the southeastern section of Nigeria.

This had resulted in a clash between natives and troops and police, in which there were 18 casualties among the natives, though it was not known how many were fatal.

Dr. Shiel said that on Dec. 11 a large group of natives had looted and destroyed property, despite assurances from British officials that the Government did not intend to impose taxes on food. A misunderstanding about the imposition of a poll tax had already developed.

Additional groups of police, reinforced by a detachment of the Royal West African frontier forces, were sent to the trouble area and the Governor of Nigeria reported he had enough troops and police to deal with any situation. But later he said that it had been necessary to bring up more troops and police. A large group of natives, including many women, attacked British officials, and the troops fired.

Mr. Schwulst was instructed to devise a system whereby even the smallest farmers in the most remote provinces may obtain loans on crops.

Although Mr. Davis did not make a point of it, his program will strike directly at the "cacique" system. "Caciques" are political bosses, who hold power through economic domination of the people, keeping individuals completely indebted to them by making loans at usurious rates. There being no banking facilities, persons in need of money are forced to patronize them.

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"Caciques" are political bosses, who hold power through economic domination of the people, keeping individuals completely indebted to them by making loans at usurious rates.

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Airport Engineer Says His Work Is a Highly Specialized Job

But Easier for Him to Specify Ideal Field Than for Community to Pay the Cost for a Complete Terminal All at Once—Sane Outlook Important

This is the fourth of a series of magazine feature articles on airport location and design.

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Cleveland, O. FIVE years ago, when the air transport business was comparatively new, a common method of making an airport was for an "air-minded" community to set aside a piece of level land and call it an airport. Today, however, communities are realizing that designing and building an air terminal is a highly specialized job involving an investment that may run into millions of dollars.

Some of the requirements of a good modern airport were outlined in an interview by Harry E. Stitt, chief engineer of the Austin Company of this city, a leading firm of airport builders. Commercial aviation of the present, he said, cannot get along with a level pasture for a field. It demands adequate buildings, runways that can stand the wear and tear of five-ton planes landing with an impact five or six times their weight, and a score or more minor facilities.

The possibilities of airport development are limited only by the finances of the community, but that is no little limitation. Airport building is an expensive business, any way you look at it. Mr. Stitt estimated that a single runway, covered with turf, the cheapest kind of surface, if built to the present standard of length and width, comes at something like \$25,000. On account of the variation of the winds, at least two runways in different directions are essential so that planes may take off against the prevailing air current, as safe aviation requires.

Three runways are still better, but that sets the cost at \$75,000 before the first hangar is up. This is not even considering the ideal field which should be hard surfaced all over. There are better surfaces than turf, too, which come higher. One of the best, paving brick on a concrete base, is perhaps six times

as expensive—costing around \$150,000 for a single runway.

Millions in Buildings Alone

As for buildings, the Cleveland airport, for example, has an investment of over \$1,000,000 in them alone, according to this engineer. And it has not gone in for architectural flourishes or freak styles, which are obviously costly. Surely it is easier to make specifications for an ideal field than to pay the bills for constructing one.

Yet there are certain minimum essentials, Mr. Stitt pointed out. A community may begin with these and enlarge as the air transport business grows.

The airport must have a hangar for ships, hard-surfaced runways from which the planes may take off, and a parking place for automobiles. And even before it gets these bare necessities it must be provided with good drainage, the engineer declared. If it is a question of choosing between installing drainage or hard-surfaced runways, he would advise putting in the drainage first, and adding the hard surface when the community can afford it, for the surface will not last if built on a soggy foundation. How a field is to be drained is part of the airport construction business that has been learned not from engineering but from agriculture.

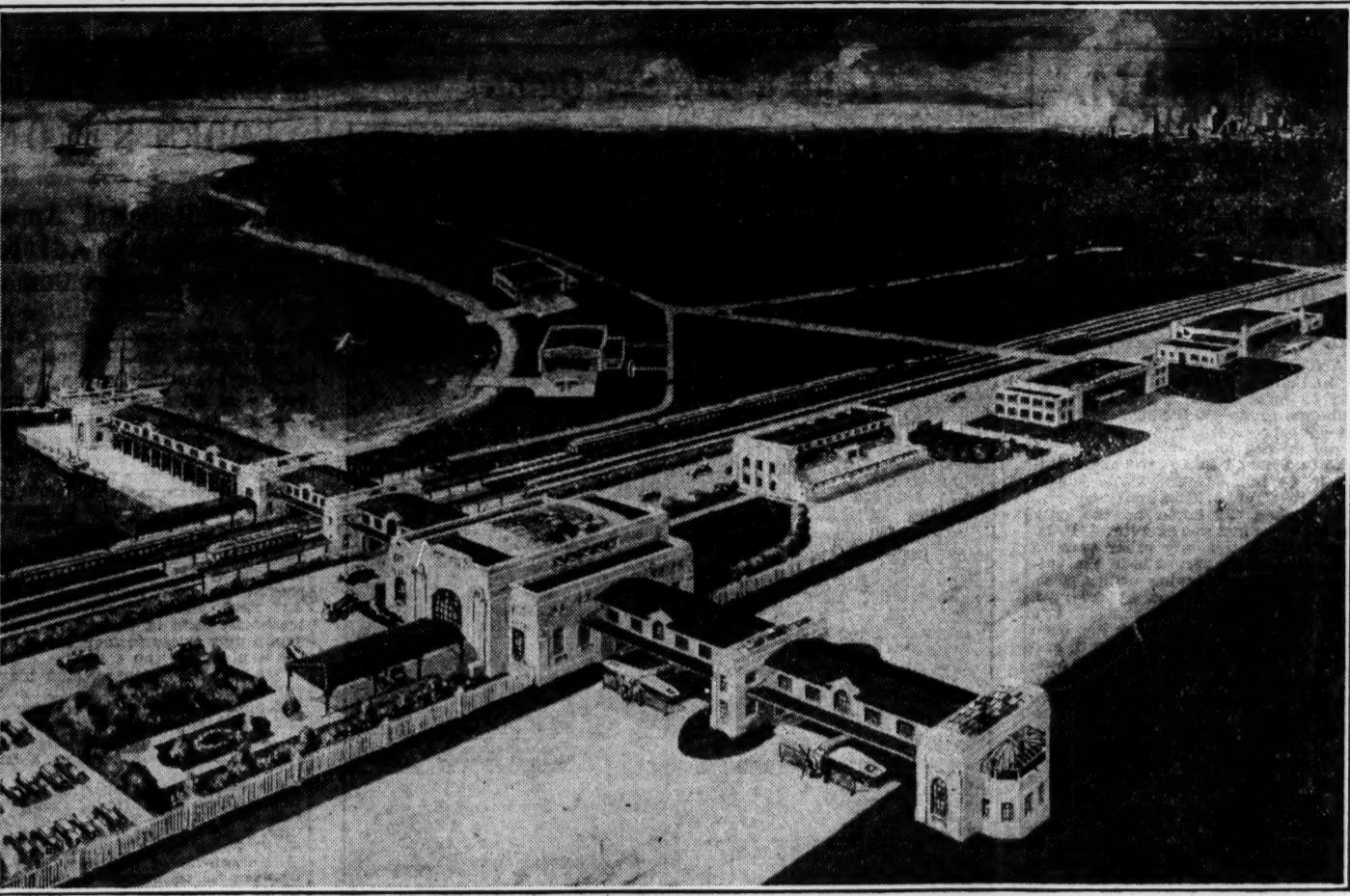
A small item in the list of essentials, but no less a necessity, is a wind cone or "sock," the air pilot's novel weather vane.

Another basic requirement sooner or later, the airport engineer said, will be a shelter for passenger planes in order that travelers boarding or alighting need not tramp through mud or face a cloud of dust to get to or from their seats.

There are other indispensable facilities that are required by the business, such as administrative offices, meteorological stations and ticket offices. In the simplest type of airport building these are combined with the hangar, being housed in one-story wings.

However simple the field, a sound knowledge of aeronautics is required for correct placing of airport features. An exhaustive study of pre-

Passengers Step From Under One Roof Into Any One of Four Means of Travel



Plan of Air Terminal to Combine Air, Rail, Water and Highway Transportation, Incorporating Overhead Bridge Concourse for Passengers. At Left of Main Building is Shed for Unloading Buses. At Right is Grand Stand.

Courtesy Austin Co.

vailing winds is needed to determine the direction of the runways, which must always allow a take-off against the air current. The location of the runways determines the site of hangar and station. The air depot must be so situated in relation to the hangar that planes will be required to do only a minimum amount of "taxying" to reach the passenger.

Engineer's Job

Designing the hangar is an engineer's job. Whether it shall be Spanish style to suit the southern mode of architecture or brick to harmonize with the structures of northern cities is a minor matter, as compared with the question of getting the planes in and out of the shelter with ease and economy. For this reason the roof span and the doors become of major importance. The cantilevered roof, requiring no posts except on the two sides of the doorway, leaves the hangar floor area unobstructed. This makes it possible to open one end as completely as if there were no wall there at all. The cantilever door serves a double purpose for, when it lifts, it constitutes a shelter above the doorway. Another advantage of the cantilever type is that, when it is used, the hangar's width can be increased indefinitely by the addition of more units without adding a single post to the clear doorway.

"The hangar must have a long span to be worth anything," Mr. Stitt explained. "The minimum span is a clear 70 feet. The Austin hangar at the Cleveland airport has 200-foot clear door openings and a 20-foot clearance under the trusses."

Now the question arises, if the size of planes increases as seems likely how can a firm or community be sure it is building big enough or strong enough to accommodate the giant ships that the next 10 years may bring forth?

It cannot be sure, Mr. Stitt replied. But he thinks it probable that even if the larger planes are developed, smaller planes will still be used, just as small automobiles are. Thus the present type of hangar will continue to be needed, while new hangars can be built for the 1940 model planes, if necessary.

When the span construction is designed the remainder of the work on the hangar is not unlike that needed for an ordinary business building or factory. What material shall be used is a question of how much or how little an owner can afford to spend. If the object of the air transport company is to attract passengers it

may be worth while to elaborate on the exterior. A substantial, attractive style inspires confidence and therefore has economic value, the Austin designer points out.

The Complete Station

What buildings in addition to the most essential ones can properly be placed in an airport? Mr. Stitt listed a number of them. There is, first of all, the complete station, with ticket office, waiting rooms, restaurant, etc. A grand stand is desirable, he said, to accommodate the crowds of spectators who will lean over the fences unless provision is made for their comfort. If air races are to be held the grand stand becomes necessary.

Airplane showrooms may properly have a place in a big airport. Then there are buildings relating to the industry, such as shop for reconstructing planes and even aircraft factories.

Mr. Stitt thinks it advisable in large cities to separate the two functions of the airport, placing passenger facilities at some distance from the purely business end. In the future he expects to see this separation even more fully worked out. He does not think that cities will move out to the airports, as some predict. Rather he thinks that the air passenger service, like that of big railroads, will be moved as near the center of the city as possible, while the housing and other conditions of planes and handling of express is to be care of in an outlying district, similar to the railroad yards and roundhouses.

With such a separation it is possible to design the city port with a

view to co-ordinating rail, water, highway and air travel. Austin engineers consider such a linking of great importance. For those not carried away by enthusiasm for the aviation industry that they predict a day when everybody shall fly everywhere. Railroads have not made river transportation obsolete for certain purposes, they point out. Nor have automobiles outmoded railroads.

They say it is to be expected that freight and a large number of passengers will continue to use the old means, while airplane service is used for express and de luxe passenger travel.

To this end they recommend a plan of uniting all kinds of transportation in the city airport station by means of a system of covered bridges or subways. Designing this type of all-purpose building is a fascinating project.

RECEIVER APPOINTED ON TRUCKMAN'S PLEA

NEW YORK (AP)—The Irving Trust Company has been appointed equity receiver for the American Piano Company upon a petition filed in Federal Court by W. L. Byrnes, a truckman.

The petition said that the piano company, operating plants valued at \$3,698,000 in five big eastern cities, has current liabilities due and unpaid amounting to \$1,200,000 and liabilities not yet due of \$250,000, besides large contingent liabilities. Byrnes has a \$7000 claim against the company, the petition shows.

College Students to Study Nature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Nature study is to be promoted by weekend canoe trips by Rollins College under the director of aquatic sports.

Men students will alternate with co-eds in forming parties of eight members, who, occupying four canoes, will paddle 14 miles from Winter Park to Shell Island, near Wekiwa Springs, rich in Indian lore and Florida wild life.

A cabin has been built on Shell Island to be used by the parties and exploration journeys for 10 or 15 miles along the river will be regular features for the purpose of studying Florida wild life in native haunts.

Service One of World's Wonders, Associated Press Head Declares

F. B. NOYES Explains Nonprofitable, Nonpartisan Nature of Great American News-Gathering and Dispersing Organization

Concerning the origin of the Associated Press and paying tribute to Melville E. Stone for the service he rendered to it, Frank B. Noyes, president of the organization, addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its weekly luncheon.

"The Associated Press," he said, "was organized as a national cooperative, non-profit-making institution, owing its existence to the determination of its founders that the news papers making up its membership should have a world news service of their own, their servant and not their master; the news service to be nonpartisan in the broadest sense, to have no bias whatever, whether political, religious or economic; to be accurate as was humanly possible and to be comprehensive within the limits of decency; a news service whose sole mission was to supply its members and its members alone, with news not views; a news service that would not constitute itself judge or jury, prosecuting attorneys or counsel for the defense, but content itself with acting as an impartial reporter.

"This determination," continued Mr. Noyes, "was based on the belief of its founders that the prosperity of the symbol may be looked upon as a hall mark of truth undefaced, undefiled by bias or propaganda, of accuracy limited only by the shortcomings of human endeavor, and, looking behind that symbol and what it stands for, you may visualize the small army of able, devoted men and women who all over the world are keeping ceaseless vigil in order to furnish to the member newspapers of the Associated Press, extending from Porto Rico to the Philippines, from Alaska to Argentina, the tidings of the world, honestly, accurately, expeditiously, fairly."

250,000 BUSINESS MEN PLAN NEW YORK VISITS

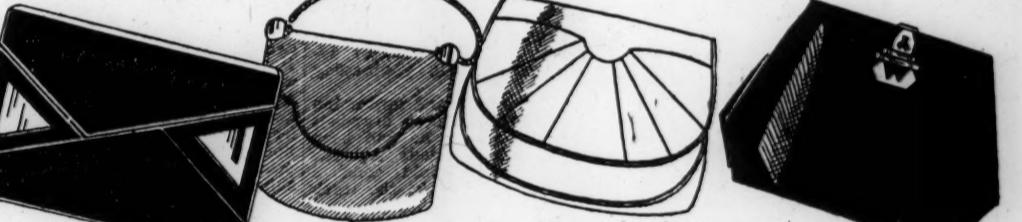
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—During January New York will be host to 250,000 business men and their families who will come here to attend more than 100 trade expositions scheduled during the month, according to a survey just made by the Merchants' Association.

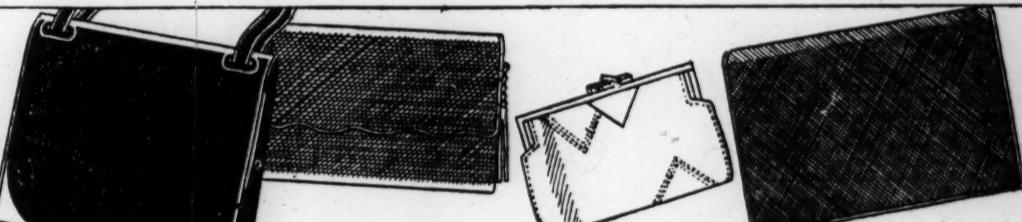
Foremost among these events is the National Automobile Show, at which it has been estimated that 70 per cent of the annual production in the automobile industry is sold.

Sixteen handsome bags from our marvelous collections of imports and copies of imports...the finest materials...masterfully accomplished and accenting the important shades of the season...for street, sports, dress and travel wear...

bag



Calfskin with metal trim...black, brown and green...\$10 Calfskin with metal chain handle...green, brown, black...\$4.95 Glove kid skin black, bro vn...green...navy...brown, black or brown...\$15 English box calfskin...French make...black, brown...green...\$18.50



Box calfskin with self handles in black and brown...\$10 Imported Morocco...slide fastening pocket...brown...black...\$10 French box calfskin novelty black, brown, green...\$6.85 Box calfskin...English box calfskin...black, red, green...\$15

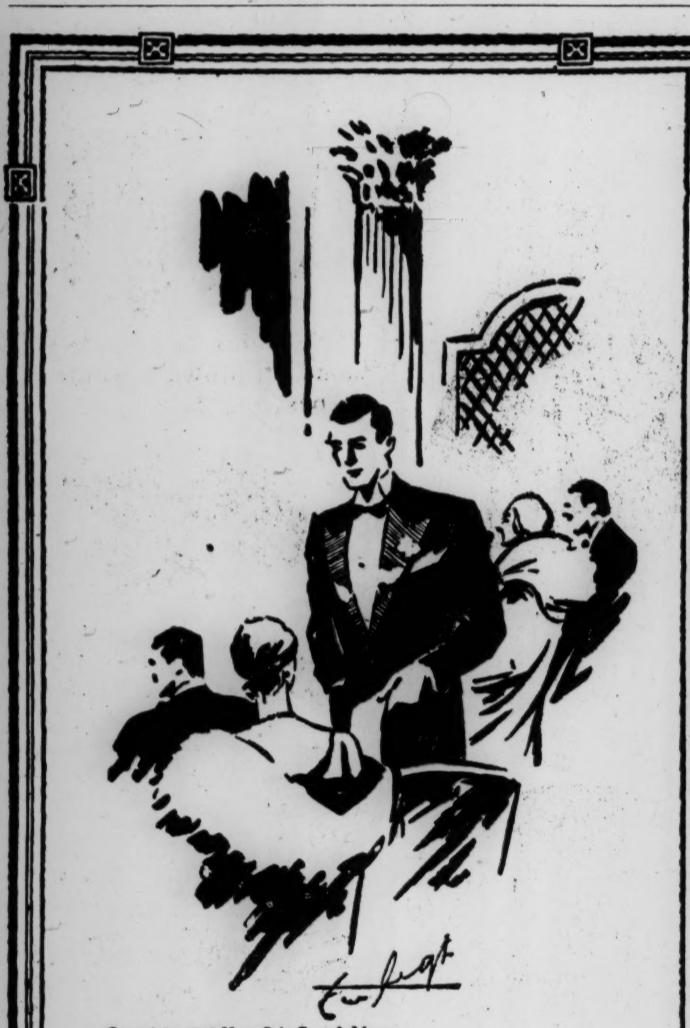


Imported Morocco pouch with self handles generously proportioned...\$10 Box calfskin inside out...brown, green, beige and brown, black, red...\$15 Morocco fine grain panel...novel metal clasp...black, blue, brown, beige...\$9.50 Calfskin with shark skin panel...in black, sell or contrasting trim brown, blue, black, blue, brown, beige...\$4.95 English box calfskin with black, blue, brown, green...\$6.85



Soft pouch of morocco with self straps...black or brown...\$10 Huge envelope of very fine morocco with metal lock...black, brown or green...\$15 Great roomy pouch of fine Hudson seal with self strap...in black...\$13.50

John Wanamaker New York
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NEW YORK

Bakeries with the Brown Front

ELEVEN STORES
Brooklyn New York Jamaica L.I.
Newark and Trenton New Jersey

WALLACH BROTHERS

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Rebekah Anne Decides

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

REBEKAH ANNE's father met the girls at Stony Brook station with the white horse, Nell, harnessed into the old-fashioned "pung," a low box-sleigh with straight board dasher and backless seats. Vivian and Virginia climbed in silently, and snuggled under the buffalo robes that Rebekah Anne's great-grandfather had bought. They drove down the quiet snow-filled roads, so narrow that the snow-laden elms and birches touched over their heads. "Great Christmas weather," said Father. "Why so quiet, Bekka?" "It's too cold to talk," said Rebekah Anne.

At the end of the four-mile drive, the great white farmhouse loomed up on a hill, half hidden in spruce and cedar, and with one pointed fir, like a Christmas tree, on the front lawn. "Oh!" exclaimed Virginia and Vivian together. "What is it?" Rebekah Anne asked. "Nothing," said Vivian, looking helplessly at Virginia. "Nothing," said Virginia, her eyes fixed on Rebekah Anne's grandmother and grandfather, and mother and sister, Ruth and Rachel, and brothers, Ned and James, and John standing in the great front doorway. At that instant home did look rather comforting to Rebekah Anne.

In the evening a dozen neighbors flocked in, and gathered round the big air-light stove in the sitting-room, roasting apples, cracking butternuts and walnuts, popping corn and finishing Christmas presents—knitted scarfs, crocheted centerpieces, mittens, rugs, sweaters. "Hold my yarn, dearie!" Grandmother called once to Vivian. "If you'll pick a big bunch of bright red out of the bag to put around this rug, Virginia, I'll teach you to make the mite a minute edging." Mother offered laughing.

Corn Balls

After a while, "Corn balls!" called someone, and out there trooped "There's an apron on you, Virginia," John called, "and bring that lamp over on the shelf, will you?" "Here's an apron for you, Vivian," called Ned. "What do you say to a candy pull? Butter the tins, will you? It's a job, but I guess you'll do it up brown."

Vivian did. Virginia did. Rebekah Anne couldn't believe her eyes. Indoors and out, dusting, sweeping even, setting the table, washing dishes, slowly to be sure, but thoroughly, decorating the rooms with ground pine and hemlock branches and red crepe paper tied in great splashing bows. Coasting down the old hill, scraping the snow off the ice for skating, trying out snow-shoes, and getting tangled up and out again, till the V's could perform as well as Ruth and Ned, as well as Rebekah Anne herself. It was like that in everything. Rebekah Anne couldn't understand it.

The day before Christmas, Fae's letter came. The Cabin trip was turning out far beyond their wildest hopes. Perfect. "I just know," Fae wrote. "I'll get that prize. I couldn't help it, with such a different, distinctive sort of time to write about. And to think, Rebekah Anne, you threw away the chance, as if it didn't amount to anything! Before the snow goes, the girls say they'll make another trip up here, just to take you along, but of course that will be too late for the Christmas essay, and I know you silly thing, you cared about that more even than about the trip."

Rebekah Anne had a bad half hour, crouched away in the attic. The girls thought she was finishing secret Christmas presents and did not look her up. When she came down she found the two V's wrapping mysterious packages of their own creation.

"Isn't it splendid that your mother is better?" said Rebekah Anne. They mustn't see she had been in the dumps.

"Yes," said Virginia quietly. Then she added slowly. "She isn't our own mother, Rebekah Anne, and she never liked us. We've always been sort of—in the way. After we lost our own dad, she married again, so dad isn't our father, either. But of course it's great that she's better—Your mother loves you and the rest, doesn't she, Rebekah Anne?"

"Of course," said Rebekah Anne. "Mothers and 'thers do."

"Real ones," said Virginia.

"You were crying that day I asked you over here," said Rebekah Anne, wondering. "Wasn't it because you were worried about your mother?"

The two V's looked at each other. "You see—well—we'll tell you—something," said Vivian.

It was Christmas Eve. There was a wood fire in the small air-light stove in Rebekah Anne's room. The girls were undressing. "Weren't the swans wonderfu—tonight?" said Virginia. "I loved that one. Still grows the swans 'o'er Bethlehem town, and 'God give us a merry Christmas,' said Vivian.

"You played them perfectly," said Rebekah Anne. "And we've never had any two people with us before who could sing as beautifully as you sang that duet. 'Sing we the Christ Child a sweet lullaby.'"

Confidences

"Rebekah Anne," said Vivian Morningside, "nobody ever told us anything right in all our lives before they, Virginia?"

"They never did," said Virginia.

Rebekah Anne slumped into her bathrobe, sat up like dolls!

"Then dress us up like dolls!" Vivian went on, and stuck us on exhibit in a great house for grandees to look at, and they fix up our rooms at school like dollhouse, and scare away everybody, when we love our cretonne covers, Rebekah Anne, and your jolly old banners—"

"Well, I never—" said Rebekah Anne.

"But Christmas is worst of all," said Virginia, her reserve giving way at last before wholesome praise and the Christmas spirit in the homely old room.

"I've always thought Christmas was the most beautiful time of all the year," put in Rebekah Anne.

"I should think you would," said the V's in chorus. "But we have a hired orchestra that makes lots of noise, and hired singers, and guests to bow off to, and gold bracelets and watches that make a show—things you don't want—when you'd just love

something somebody had sat up at night to make for you, if it wasn't anything more than handkerchief."

Rebekah Anne was suddenly glad she had decided to give the V's the tied and dyed handkerchiefs she had made for herself. "Why all the girls thought you loved your kind of Christmas," she stammered. "You told Fae about it, and—"

"I thought she would see how terrible it was," said Vivian Morningside, combing out her hair. "But she didn't. None of the girls did. They thought we were boasting. They even thought our hair has a permanent wave!"

"Hasn't it?" cried Rebekah Anne. "Oh, it's permanent all right." Virginia admitted. "It grew that way. It's the only thing the folks have; let stay as it grew. They never let us be natural, and take part in things, and we just longed when we came to school to be a part of things. Well, we've been apart, all right!"

"Then, why?" demanded Rebekah Anne, "were you crying that day I invited you here?"

"I think we can tell her now," said Vivian. "She'll understand," said Virginia. "It was because we were just plain ordinary lonesome, the way we'd always been, only that day, knowing about the Log Cabin party, and thinking about going back to that great lonely house was more than we could stand. Then when you invited us to come here, was the most beautiful thing that had ever happened to us. Home! With a real father and mother, and brothers and sisters and neighbors! Why, we never saw a neighbor in our lives."

"Or a buffalo robe," put in Vivian, "or an air-light stove, or a Christmas tree growing in the front yard, and you've let us be a part of things. Why, I never washed a dish before in my life, or got my hands black breaking off hemlock, and Rebekah Anne, your mother kissed us good night," said Vivian Morningside, shyly. "I think she likes—us—a little."

Then and there Rebekah Anne forgot the Lumber King's trip, forgot the Christmas prize essay that she might have written, if she had had something "different and distinctive" to write about. "Like you a little, you darling things," said Rebekah Anne. "We all like you a lot. You're perfect bricks, and when we get back to school, you just wait—we'll fix up your rooms in cretonne and I know Ned and John will send you school banners."

"And will your dressmaker make us some dresses that don't look like you know—a million dollars?" pleaded Virginia. "Will she?" laughed Rebekah Anne. "Isn't it funny? You've been scared of us, and we've never so scared of us, we didn't dare say—"

On the evening of the Christmas essay prize announcement Cedar Hill assembly hall was packed to the doors. The Morningsides, dressed sensibly and becomingly like the rest of the girls, were the center of an expectant group. Rebekah Anne sat between them. She had her speech all made up to say to Fae when she brought down the prize that would mean a year of special music study with the best teacher in the city, a year of learning to play Bach and Shubert and Chopin and the rest of them.

The president of Cedar Hill was speaking. She must have been speaking for several moments. Rebekah Anne jolted back to listening. "The president of the Christmas essay prize for the Christmas essay to an essay which in picturing an old-fashioned Christmas has emphasized not gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, but gifts of love, peace and good will. For years we have been hoping for

such an essay," added the president warmly. "But you've got to live it before you can write it. Rebekah Anne, will you come forward. Three cheers, girls, now, for Rebekah Anne!"

The president had to call for silence. "I have one more announcement to make," she said. "According to our school schedule, our next vacation, which will last a week, will begin the third week in February—on the seventeenth. I am pleased to tell," sang Rebekah before she went to sleep. "No-Noel."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929

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EDITORIALS

Democracy Facing New Trials

EVENTS since the World War have certainly proved that the old simple faith that democracy was the solution for all social and governmental problems was too blindly hopeful. During the last few years democracy has experienced setbacks in several countries, in which public opinion has proved itself incapable of assuming its responsibilities. Even the most progressive thinkers, while convinced that democracy is the best form of government which has yet been contrived, have also become convinced that changes must be made both in its theory and perhaps in its form if it is to survive the strains and solve the problems of the modern world.

In a recent lecture at Cambridge, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts made an interesting analysis of the weaknesses of modern democracy and offered some suggestions about the lines along which it should develop. General Smuts thought that the weakness of modern democracy was the decline in the authority of parliaments and legislatures. The cause of this decline he saw in the universal education of the people with the consequent growth of organizations for political and business propaganda and of the power of the press. This latter, by playing upon popular prejudice and passion, tended to bring about a poorer type of representative and a lower standard of discussion and debate in national legislatures.

General Smuts also pointed out that while the whole world was becoming rapidly integrated by natural science, economics, wireless and the League of Nations, the limit of democratic organization in its ordinary forms has already been reached. It would obviously be impossible, he said, to organize a single parliament for the 1,800,000,000 people of the world, or even for Europe or Pan-America. The United States is probably the largest and most populous country under a single democratic government which the world will see. International organization clearly cannot be based on democracy as it has been known hitherto.

The solution which the General advances is that the electoral method be supplemented by the research method by experts. Democracy must continue to be the primary foundation of government, but unless public opinion receives the benefit of the findings of dispassionate experts as to the facts and possible solutions of the intricate problems of the modern world, democratic government itself might break down. This was the method by which, through the Dawes commission and the Young commission, a solution was found for the reparations problem, a problem which had obviously passed beyond purely political remedy.

Not only, however, is it necessary to supplement the intemperate oratory of the party platform or the political convention by really dispassionate examination of matters in dispute, but public opinion in democratic countries itself must come to attach weight to such findings, to see through appeals to selfishness and passion, and to require its representatives to return to those high standards which were the honor and distinction of parliamentary assemblies in their earlier days. In the long run the success of democracy depends upon the people themselves, and the better method will be of no avail unless the people respect it. There is clearly much in what General Smuts recommends. In politics as in business, the day has arrived when disinterested fidelity to truth is the only remedy.

Again, "Freedom of Food"

AS EUROPEAN opinion on Mr. Hoover's proposition, that food supplies should be unmolested in time of war, begins to be clarified, it is evident that there must be long discussion before it can command itself to the world in general.

On the one hand is Mr. Hoover's humanitarian contention that, in the event of conflict, the cruel arm of starvation shall not be used against a civilian population. On the other hand is the observation that it would be difficult in practice to distinguish between civilians and soldiers; whole nations would be engaged, and it might be held to be contrary to the implications of the Kellogg pact to succor belligerents who have violated that pact; since such succor might only serve to prolong war.

Secondly, according to the opponents of Mr. Hoover, it is not easy to determine what is food. There might be endless wrangles, for example, as to whether fats are comestibles or an indispensable article in the manufacture of munitions. The ordinary man may think he knows perfectly well what is food and what is not food, but the legal mentality is capable of throwing almost every kind of food into a doubtful category. Again, it is pointed out that imports of foodstuffs must entail exports; and, therefore, there must be, in the fullest sense, trading relations between a neutral nation and a fighting power.

These arguments are by no means universally accepted in Europe. Germany, which suffered from blockade, seems favorable to any practical scheme which, taking heed of the difficulties, will prevent a blockade in respect of foodstuffs. Great Britain, though doubtless it believes the last war was won by the exercise of a blockade, does not imagine that the same conditions can arise again; and as a country which is not self-

supporting, and which would be particularly disabled if its imports of foodstuffs were stopped, it would welcome any means of carrying into effect the Hoover proposal. France is frankly skeptical, feeling that regulations, even were they agreed upon, would be inoperative under stress of war.

The real difference is apparently between the League of Nations thought and the Hoover thought. While Mr. Hoover, expressing the general view of the United States, is implacably against the whole notion of sanctions, many sincere partisans of the League hold firmly to the view that it is possible to define an aggressor (though opinions are changing even with regard to the causes of the last war), and if an aggressor is designated by the voice of Europe and of the United States, then total isolation must be its fate. There is another section of political thinkers who, rejecting the assumption that an aggressor can be designated, would simply rank both belligerents as violators of the Kellogg pact, and would withhold from them equally all countenance and support.

It will be seen that Mr. Hoover has raised a number of extremely difficult and debatable questions, on which it would be imprudent to be dogmatic. There is a good deal of clear thinking to be done before these matters can be definitely settled; but in the meantime Mr. Hoover deserves the gratitude of the world for directing serious attention to them.

Lake Diversion Settlement Near

SETTLEMENT of a question involving thirteen states and two nations is brought measurably nearer by the report just made to the United States Supreme Court calling for reduction of Chicago's diversion of water from Lake Michigan. The report, rendered by Charles E. Hughes as special master, is expected to form the basis of a decree by the court which should virtually close an international controversy which in other times and climes might have been left to the adjudication of war.

Canada and the states bordering on the Great Lakes have for years protested Chicago's use of lake water to carry ships and sewage to the Mississippi. They have shown that the lowering of lake levels by this diversion has caused damages mounting into millions of dollars to shipping and water power interests. Canadians have charged that the taking of water broke treaties guaranteeing Canada unimpeded navigation of the Great Lakes and that it would justify the barring of American ships from the St. Lawrence. On the other hand, Chicago has contended that denial of water to it would necessitate the expenditure of at least \$175,000,000 on sewage disposal plants, while states along the Mississippi have argued the necessity of maintaining inland waterway levels with the water from Lake Michigan.

Chicago has been taking 8500 cubic feet per second in addition to water allowed it for domestic use. The report provides for a reduction of 2000 second-feet by July 1, 1930, and for completion of sewage plants which will permit reduction to 1500 second-feet by 1938. This change is expected to satisfy the needs of lake shipping. Canada is not a party to the present suit and may continue its objections on the ground that any diversion injures Canadian hydroelectric interests. That question may have to go to the International Joint Commission which has been so significantly successful in composing Canadian-American differences, but with such a good start toward adjustment final agreement should not be difficult.

A Soldier Challenges War

AN ENTIRE column of the London Observer is given to a review of "Commando," a book in which a Boer tells of his experiences in fighting the British. The review is commendatory, but ends with these words:

This book will be adored by boys, and it may be bad for them. When the battle is over, Reitz (the author) says, "I saw the dead gunners and other men whom I had shot, and I looked on them with mixed feelings, for although I have never hated the English, a fight is a fight, and while I was sorry for the men, I was proud of my share in the day's work." Now, boys, that is right. Reitz was the proper sort of soldier. We cannot have hysterical soldiers who hesitate to kill another soldier. All the same, here is the effect of a long war; it must make the very finest characters a bit callous. Would you like to feel pride in having killed another boy, perhaps as good as, perhaps better than you? That's the question. Why not have no more wars? You can make it so.

This sounds suspiciously pacifistic. Who wrote it? In "Who's Who" the reviewer's career is partly summarized in this fashion:

Entered army, 1873; served Afghan War, 1878-80 (dispatches twice, medal with two clasps); served Boer War, 1881 (dispatches); . . . served South Africa, 1899-1901; . . . Chief-Of-Staff to Lord Kitchener, 1901-2; . . . G. O. C. in-Chief Mediterranean and Inspector-General Overseas Forces, 1910-15; commanded Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 1915; General, 1914.

Many readers will know by this time that the writer who thus sought to stir England's youth to demand "no more wars" must have been Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. Out of his unparalleled military experience has come this declaration of faith in the possibility of abolishing his own profession.

Take Politics Out of the I. C. C.

AS BUSINESS expands and means of transportation increase in number and in scope, so do the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Recognizing these facts, the Railway Business Association, representing manufacturers of all commodities sold to the railroads, recommended at its recent meeting a re-examination, redefinition and reorganization of the commission.

So pressing are its many duties even now that many matters of national importance are passed upon by divisions of the commission rather than by the full bench of eleven; cases which might properly be heard by a member are delegated to attorney-examiners. The Railway Business Association recommends larger salaries than the present \$12,000 a year "for men called upon to decide issues involving millions of people and billions in property."

With this recommendation few will take issue, nor with the following one which urges that "no commissioner's opinions or judgments, if he is otherwise fit, will bar his reappointment." The latter statement is predicated upon the rejection of former Commissioner John J. Esch

for reappointment because his vote on an important freight rate case did not harmonize with political expediency. It has reference furthermore to the two vacancies occurring this year. One of these has, happily, been filled already by the reappointment of Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts, an outstanding member of the commission, who has won the disapproval of many financiers by his dissenting opinions on many important cases and his objection to monopolies in financing equipment trust certificates, among other matters. A strong minority opinion is an asset not to be minimized in any public body, especially when its voice is one of clarity and its opinions based upon an intimate knowledge of the law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is, perhaps, the most important of the independent governmental bureaus; important enough to warrant a careful survey of its present functions and too important to permit its membership to be selected or rejected on the grounds of political expediency.

Football's Doubtful Glory

WELL, the football season ended in a blaze of glory, didn't it? More fans paid more money to crowd more stadiums to see more football teams fight for the fame of more alma maters than ever before, didn't they? The head coaches are still getting bigger salaries than the college presidents, aren't they? The "prep" school stars are still in high demand among the better universities, aren't they?

Frankly, we are a little less than convinced. American intercollegiate football, once a game for eager, sport-loving youth, has become a spectacle of highly drilled specialists. Once a game taken up for pleasure and played for sport, football has become organized big business, run for its income and promoted for its advertising. Once a game for undergraduates, football has become the property of a jealous public.

And now at the close of a gridiron season which has not been unmarked by moments of opprobrium is the proper time for the college authorities to give the whole football system, using this phrase advisedly, a close and candid examination. In the last analysis the colleges must honestly determine whether football is to be the property of the students and the universities, or the property of the alumni and the public; whether, indeed, as a sport, football is to serve the welfare and the fun of the largest possible number of student athletes, or whether, as a spectacle, it is to serve the pride and the pleasure of the largest possible number of fans.

The trend to date has been to develop a system which has placed a premium upon victory, which has confined the benefits of the game to the highly trained few and which has forced most of the universities into the position of being the country's biggest promoters of athletic exhibitions. In the wake of such developments have come the evils concerning which the recently issued Carnegie report has already spoken—evils of proselytizing, under-cover professionalism and distortion of the principal purpose of educational life.

There are those who would in all seriousness make college athletics frankly professional and end the hypocrisy of athletic scholarships and secret emoluments by paying the athletes an open and honest salary. As Dr. George E. Carothers, director of high school examination at the University of Michigan, remarked: "If Joe Gembris's toe can win the Harvard game for Michigan, and bring extra spectators by the thousand to the next game, isn't he entitled to a bonus of \$10,000 or \$15,000 for raising the gate receipts?"

If colleges must win football victories to win prestige, and if colleges must win athletic prestige to insure the support of their alumni and the continuance of their endowments, then they might as well hire their teams openly and go into the public athletic business in a big way. But has not the time come for the colleges to take a courageous stand against this trend? If football is such a beneficial game for its participants as it is reputed to be—and we are inclined to agree that it is—then let us have more football play for more students instead of restricting the game for the benefit of the highly selected squad of 100 out of student bodies of 10,000 or more. C. W. Savage, director of athletics at Oberlin College, in the North American Review, urges that football be informalized and decentralized, that participation upon the varsity be made the culmination of an apprenticeship of two or three years in the ranks of a well-administered intramural program.

Such recommendations as these aim, we believe, in the right direction, and when the colleges begin the administration of football in the interests of the students instead of the fans, and in the interests of sport instead of revenue, the evils of professionalism and proselytizing will be naturally sloughed off and football will recede into its normal position in the academic picture.

Editorial Notes

An airplane manufacturer points out that there are in the United States less than 10,000 airplanes, as against 20,000,000 automobiles. The billions of dollars spent on good roads, since the day when there were no more cars than there are planes today, indicates plainly what has to be done in building airports and landing fields if the aircraft industry is to follow in the wake of the automobile development.

Recently, a Paris couturier was able to show 150 of his models in various parts of Europe within a week by using an airplane to transport his six mannequins. Right aptly might this plane, "The Flying Mannequin," be considered a rival to the "Flying Dutchman" and the "Flying Scotsman."

Out of consideration for the United States, there will be no liquor served at the Five-Power Naval Conference at St. James's Palace in London. Respect among nations for the laws, customs and sentiments of each other certainly leads to the understanding for which the world is striving.

Mechanical toys should be sold in pairs, so that father and junior may each have a little fun.

The Methuselah of Sports

A GAME for winter days is hardly what the word "tennis" now conveys to most people, yet a generation ago it had no necessary seasonal significance, unless "lawn tennis" was specified, for it referred to the five-century-old indoor game which club members in Boston and other favored cities of the world still enjoy today in the most wintry weather.

Until the fifteenth century, however, tennis was exclusively an outdoor sport. According to Acluine, Charlemagne, over 1100 years ago, introduced the hand-ball game, known later in France as the "jeu de paume" (from the fact of the bare hand, or palm, being used), into the schools of his Empire. Five centuries later it had grown in favor to such an extent that the roll of taxpayers in Paris in 1292, preserved in the French archives, shows no less than thirteen makers of tennis balls flourishing at that time. The booksellers of the capital were apparently only eight in number.

The game crossed over to England in Plantagenet days, and its name, spelled "tenet" or "tenies" in the time of Chaucer, is supposed to be the French word "tenez" (receive!) as then pronounced by the server.

Along with other ball games in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, tennis absorbed far too much of their subjects' time to please the French kings, who endeavored to restrict its play and issued numerous ordinances condemning its pursuit among the people. Likewise in England, several Statutes of the Realm, of the same period and even later, required hand-ball games as well as football "et autres tiels jeux importunes" (and other such vexatious sports) to be abandoned.

Henry V, whose turbulent youth apparently included tennis—not yet a kingly sport—resented ("as every schoolboy knows") the gift of a barrel of tennis balls from the Dauphin, presented him soon after he became King, the year before Agincourt. Tell me he brought it with such a wrangler that all the courts of France will be disturbed with chases. And we understand him well. How he comes o'er us with our wilder days, Not measuring what use we made of them. We never valued this poor seat of England: And therefore, living hence, did give ourselves To barbarous license.

(Henry V. Act I. Sc. 2.)

Just at that time in the French cities tennis was beginning to be played within four walls, usually roofed, and this indoor game, called *courte-paume* or short tennis, has enjoyed down to the present century 500 years of popularity, particularly in France and England.

The bare hand was still used, and it is hardly surprising that there were few women devotees in the Middle Ages! To soften the impact of the ball, thick gloves crept in toward the end of the fifteenth century, to be followed about the year 1500 by the racquet, introduced, along with other gentler manners of the Renaissance, from Italy. Before these amenities, however, there appeared in Paris about 1427, during the English and Burgundian occupation, the only woman champion of tennis ever known in the thousand years that preceded the late-Victorian advent of lawn tennis.

demoiselle Margot from the province of Hainault in the Low Countries, is recorded as having that year, in the Salle de paume of the Rue Grenier St. Lazare, known as "Le Petit Temple," defeated for a time all comers, playing marvelously "both forehand and backhand." And this just when Orleans was about to be besieged and Joan of Arc soon to deliver France from the invader!

Chaucer had mentioned the racquet in his poem "Troilus and Cressida," but he once lived in Italy,—its introduction into France and England was not for over a century later. With its adoption the kings of both countries became enamored of the game, and tennis courts were built in their palaces, while every chateau in France followed suit. In 1505, Henry VII had an unroofed court in the castle yard at Windsor, and that year Philip, King of Castile, playing there with an English nobleman, gave the latter fifteen, because he played with a racquet and the Englishman with his hand.

Twenty years later Henry VIII, who played well, erected in the grounds of his palace of Hampton Court, just acquired from Cardinal Wolsey, the building still in regular use today—the oldest monument to tennis now in existence.

Known as "the royal game" in France, tennis there reached its zenith of popularity among all classes. Jealous of their prestige, the French sovereigns tried to prevent it being played by the commonalty, but this attitude only intensified its vogue throughout the nation.

Master Robert Dallington, in his work, "A View of France," following a stay in that country, wrote in 1604:

In his exercises the Frenchman is very immoderate, especially those which are somewhat violent; they play if colleges must win football victories to win prestige, and if colleges must win athletic prestige to insure the support of their alumni and the continuance of their endowments, then they might as well hire their teams openly and go into the public athletic business in a big way. But has not the time come for the colleges to take a courageous stand against this trend? If football is such a beneficial game for its participants as it is reputed to be—and we are inclined to agree that it is—then let us have more football play for more students instead of restricting the game for the benefit of the highly selected squad of 100 out of student bodies of 10,000 or more. C. W. Savage, director of athletics at Oberlin College, in the North American Review, urges that football be informalized and decentralized, that participation upon the varsity be made the culmination of an apprenticeship of two or three years in the ranks of a well-administered intramural program.

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Charles Kellogg, known throughout the world as the "bird man" or the "nature singer," in the course of a lecture given lately in San Francisco, spoke of a child he knew in the mountains of Virginia, whose fearless and loving disposition, conveyed to her by simple and religious parents, was the means of attracting toads, lizards and snakes to her for playmates. The snakes she called her "grass dolls." One day her mother observed her petting a poisonous variety of snake, which seemed to be enjoying the display of affection. When the snake finally decided to leave, no harm was found done to the child.

San Francisco, Calif. HARRY L. MORDECAI.

"The Lion and the Lamb"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of November 6, captioned "The Lion and the Lamb," mentioned the natural friendliness of birds and animals toward mankind in remote places, such as the antarctic region and the Galapagos Islands, where nothing has ever occurred to that friendliness.

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